THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 46. FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 19, 1831. NO. 96.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at FOUR dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at Two dollars per annum in advance,—or THREE dollars at the end of the year.

WILLIAMSON'S EXCHANGE
PITTSBURGH.

THIS new and extensive Hotel, believed to be one of the best in the United States, is now open for the accommodation of the public.—The advertiser, well known as the conductor of a public house in the cities of Baltimore and Washington, takes this method of informing those who have heretofore patronized him, and travelers generally, that his entire efforts shall be directed to the comfort, ease, and quietude of all who may favor him with their custom. He appeals to his old friends for a "passing word" to strangers who may have occasion to visit Pittsburgh, pledging himself that nothing shall be wanting, on his part, to make their sojourn as agreeable as possible. Charges will be much the same as in the other respectable Hotels. The best servants from the Atlantic cities will be immediately engaged. The proprietor respectfully invites a call.

☞ The Gazette, Cincinnati, Advertiser, Louisville, Courier, New Orleans, Intelligencer, Washington, Commercial Advertiser, New York, will insert the above every other day for one month, and forward their accounts to this office within that time. Pittsburgh, Dec. 24.—tf.

FOR RENT,

THE EAGLE STEAM MILL, for mnufacturing Flour.

ALSO,

THE FOUNDRY now occupied by Messrs. Kingsland, Lightner & Co., situate on the Monongahela river and Suke's run. Possession to be had on the 1st of April next.

Apply at the Office of the Bank of the United States. January 11.—tf

WHOLESALE CHINA, GLASS
AND
EARTHENWARE HOUSES.

THE subscribers offer a large and well selected stock, of all kinds and the latest patterns of goods in their line, imported direct from the English and French Potteries, by the way of New Orleans. They with confidence, therefore, invite all western merchants from the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, who have been in the habit of getting their ware from the eastern cities, (over the mountains) to call and examine for themselves.

Their terms are, to pack to order at Philadelphia prices, with an addition of 1½ cents per pound carriage, cash.—Credit arrangements can be made from three to twelve months. From their experience in the trade, they feel competent and pledge themselves to do every thing in their power to give satisfaction. All ware packed at their establishments will be insured, with proper handling, to open sound, for one per cent.

THOMAS G. GAYLORD, *Pittsburgh, Pa.*
H. H. GAYLORD & Co. *Wheeling, Va.*

February 12, 1830.—tf

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,
FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,
Have for sale, an assortment of
Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,
ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.
ALSO,
Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS*, Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms. Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,
No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,
MANUFACTURER OF
Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19—tf.

The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled "*The President, Managers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road;*" intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the under signed will attend.

WM. WILKINS,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
WM. B. FOSTER,
PETER MOWRY,
WM. PORTER,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES BROWN, } *Commis'nrs.*

Feb. 22, 1828.—tf.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.

TO BE LET, The Iron Foundry, situated on Water street near Grant, lately occupied by Sours & Kingsland. On the premises are a Double Stack and Furnace, Core Oven, Crane, &c. in good order. Apply to

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS.

☞ N. B.—Immediate possession can be given. February 18—tf

EXCHANGE.

WANTED, Michigan and Canada paper.—The highest price given for English, French, and American Gold.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No 68 Wood st.
Pittsburgh, May 31.

NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

CHRIS'R MAGEE,
C. L. MAGEE.

Pittsburgh, May 10, 1831.—tf

CHEAP QUEENSWARE.

WETMORE & HAVENS, No. 112 Second street, near Wood street, Pittsburgh, are now receiving their spring supplies of QUEENSWARE AND CHINA, being the manufacture of the first houses in Staffordshire, England.

All ware sold by them is re-packed by careful and experienced hands. Purchasers are consequently not subjected to the risk of getting inferior, crazed and broken ware, which is too generally the case with goods assorted in England, and sent out to be sold in our markets by the original package.

Their personal attention will, as heretofore, be given for the selection and packing of all ware bought of them. Liberal discounts for Cash.

Feb. 25—tf

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq. late of Ross township, deceased, are hereby requested to make payment to the subscribers; and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the said subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A Tract of land, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and a good orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.

THOMAS SAMPLE, } Executors.
WILLIAM SAMPLE, }
February 25, 1831.—tf.

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 29th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine.*—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street; Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

E. HALE, Dentist,
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞ The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist, having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine*, as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure* is *guarantied.*

A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood; where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required.

E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.

April 15—tf

CIRCULAR.

Pittsburgh, January 29, 1831.

WE beg leave to inform our friends and the public generally, that we have formed a Copartnership, for the purpose of transacting a *General Commission Business* in this place, under the firm of DOBBIN & IRWIN, and that we have taken that spacious Warehouse, on the corner of Second and Ferry streets, lately occupied by Messrs. R. Lindell & Co., where we are prepared to attend to such business as our friends may favor us with.

Mr. Leonard Dobbin will supply the place of his brother, in attending to the business of the house; and with his personal attention, united to a determination of pursuing a well regulated system of attention and punctuality, we hope to prove ourselves worthy the confidence of our friends and correspondents, whose interests it will be our study to promote, adhering strictly to their instructions.

H. R. DOBBIN,
JAMES S. IRWIN.

February 18, 1831—tf

WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERY!

JAMES BROWN, having taken into partnership his nephew, JAMES W. BROWN, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed to his new warehouse, No. 140 Liberty street, where the business will be conducted under the firm of JAMES W. BROWN & CO., who are now receiving an extensive assortment of GROCERIES and LIQUORS, comprising the following, viz:

Rio, Porto Rico, Laguira, St. Dom. & Java Coffee;
Young Hyson, Gunpowder, and Imperial Teas;
Single and Double Refined Loaf Sugar;
Bengal and Caracas Indigo;
James river Tobacco, and best Spanish Segars;
Madder, Ginger, Alum, Rice, &c.;
Pepper, Alspice, Cloves, &c.;
Best Bloom, Bunch, Muscatel and Keg Raisins;
Mackeral, Herring, and No. 1 Trimmed Shad;
New Orleans Sugar, by the hhd. and bbl.;
5 tons Campeachy Logwood;
Superior Hourglass Holland Gin;
Cogniac and Common Brandy;
Madeira, Tenerife, Port, Malaga, & Sherry Wines;
Jamaica Spirits, and N. E. Rum;
Whiskey, Flour, Bacon, &c. &c.;
500 bbls. Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Salt;

All of which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, for cash or approved paper.

Country merchants and others will please favor us with a call, previous to purchasing, as they might find it to their advantage.

JAMES W. BROWN & CO.

☞ The highest price given, in Cash or Groceries, for Rags, Bacon, Beeswax, Flour, Whiskey, Cheese, &c. &c.

☞ The Ravenna Courier, Beaver Argus, Butler Repository, Canton Repository, Steubenville Herald, will insert the above six times, and charge this office. June 24—tf

50 BARRELS No. 1 Mackerel,
75 do. No. 2 do.
25 do. No. 3 do.
100 Barrels New Orleans Molasses.
25 Hogsheads New Orleans Sugar.
2 Barrels Cocoa Nuts.

Received per late arrivals, and for sale by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.
May 10, 1831.—tf

WATERS' improved Cast and Shear Steel Corn and Grass SCYTHES; Shear and Cast Steel Axes; Improved Steel Spades and Shovels; Hoes, Hatchets—constantly on hand and for sale by RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
March 11.—tf

WOOL—The highest price will be given for clean washed common wool, by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.
May 10—tf

G. MERRITT, DENTIST.

NO. 65 FOURTH STREET, between Market and Wood, Pittsburgh. July 29

WATERS' Improved Cast steel Axes;
do. do. Waldren Corn and Grass Scythes;
Waters' Improved Steel Spades and Shovels;
do. do. do. Hoes;
do. Picks, Broad Axes, Hatchets, Hay and Manure Forks; constantly on hand and for sale by
July 26, 1831.—tf. LITTLE & HAYS.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have their Machine Shop in complete operation; and having experienced workmen, they are prepared to build

WOOLLEN AND COTTON MACHINERY,

of every description, and of the most approved kind. They will build Woollen or Cotton Machinery to any pattern, to suit purchasers, and will warrant it to be equal in workmanship, and to perform as well as any that can be brought over the mountains, (New Jersey not excepted;) and they will furnish it at the eastern prices, which will be a saving to the purchaser who buys here, of the carriage, together with the necessary expenses attending transportation.

With a view to encourage our home manufactures, and to be encouraged, the terms of payment will be made accommodating.—Shearing Machines, Shear Blades, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Screw Plates and Taps, Governors for Engines, and Turning of every description, will be done to order at a short notice.

F. A. BEMIS & Co.
No. 24, Water Street, Pittsburgh.
Feb. 5, 1830—tf.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.
Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

TO LET,

A DWELLING HOUSE with or without the Store room in front. And also, a large Store or Warehouse on St. Clair street.

JOS. PATTERSON.
Feb. 5th, 1830.—tf.

DE LA MONTERAT'S
Columbian Vegetable Specific,

FOR *the cure of Consumptions, Asthma, Pleurisy, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary affections of every kind. The most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of Consumption and all diseases of the breast and lungs leading to Consumptions.*

DOCTOR RUSH'S
Anti-Dyspeptic or Sour Stomach PILLS,

An invaluable remedy for indigestion in its most complicated forms.

☞ Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 31 Wood street, Pittsburgh; and also by CHAS. AVERY & CO., corner of Wood and Second streets. March 4—1y

ROBERT G. ORMSBY & Co. AUCTIONEERS,

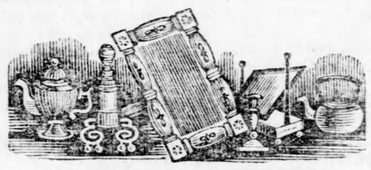
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, Ky.
August 20, 1830—1y.

WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS STORE,

Corner of Wood and Third streets, opposite Griffith's Hotel, and in the house lately occupied by W. Bell & Co.

I HAVE opened a general assortment of DRY GOODS at the above stand, which will be sold at fair market prices, by the piece or package only. My friends and dealers are invited to call. C. CURTIS.
April 15—tf

New Hardware Store,
NO. 66 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.



LOGAN & KENNEDY

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, and are now opening an extensive assortment of Hardware Cutlery &c., to which they would respectfully invite the attention of merchants, mechanics, and others. Also a well selected assortment of New England bench and moulding planes.
April 5.—tf.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed of their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.

JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle,* (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson,* of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

Washington Jackson & Riddle,

No. 20, South Front street,
PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale.

☞ The Cincinnati Advertiser, Cincinnati Gazette, Louisville Advertiser, Louisville Journal, Nashville Republican, and Nashville Whig and Banner, Florence Gazette, and Lexington Reporter, will insert the above advertisements once a week for three months, and send their bills to this office. January 18—tf

TILT HAMMERED SPADES & SHOVELS.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality. Also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.
Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.
March 22, 1831.—tf

☞ BANK NOTE EXCHANGE. ☜
Ohio paper Generally, one half per-ct.

Erie, -	½ pr. ct.	Urban. Bk. Co.	3 to 5
Virginia, - -	1	Scioto Bk.	3 to 5
N. Y. City Notes -	1	Michigan -	3 to 5
Delaware do	½ to 1	Canada - - -	4
Canton - - -	2	Georgia & N. Car.	4
Wilks'b. - - -	2	South Carolina -	3
Pottsville - - -	2	N. York, Con.	
Greensburgh -	30	R. Isl., Vermont,	2
Old Bk. Steub. -	25	Mass., N. Hamp.	
Maryland, -	½ to 1	New Jersey	1 to 2

GOLD.
Sovereigns 4 65. American Gold 2 per-ct. premium.
GEORGE A COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, *No. 68 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.* April 29.—tf.

Drawing, Painting, and Gilding,
IN ALL THEIR VARIETIES

J. NEWTON

HAS removed to No. 27 Market street, between Front and Second, where he intends carrying on the above; and he assures the public that he will execute all orders with which he may be favored in as neat a manner, upon as reasonable terms, and as promptly, as can be done on the west of the mountains. Portraits and Miniatures executed in a superior style, and paintings bought, sold, exchanged, or repaired.

J. N. will continue to receive a small class of pupils.

LITHOGRAPHY.

J. N. has established a Lithographic Press, and is prepared to execute all kinds of Lithographic Printing. Those who wish to have a multiplicity of copies from any design, will find this a beautiful substitute for copperplate engraving, and will experience a considerable saving of time and expense by preferring it.

Just published, the first number of a series of Ornaments, which will be found useful to Architects, Painters, Carvers, Gilders, Engravers, Cabinet Makers, Chair Ornamenters, Statuaries, and all persons whose business is connected with the Fine Arts.

J. N. respectfully solicits subscribers to a work on Flower, Fruit, and Shell Painting, &c., which he intends publishing as soon as the materials are in readiness. The work will contain the whole theory of the art, as far as its title purports, and will greatly aid those who wish to devote a part of their leisure hours to this branch of painting.
May 6, 1831.

WANTED, Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina paper. Also, Notes of the Michigan and Canada Banks.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't.
May 10, 1831.

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG,
SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
(From London, and recently of Baltimore,)

HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, *(the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irwin,)* where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection. April 22—tf

CITY AUCTION ROOM,
NO. 41 WOOD STREET.
Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer,* respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞ Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.

Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830—tf.

JOHN P. GEDDES, M. D.

OFFERS his services to the citizens of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, in the different branches of the medical profession. He hopes that the experience acquired during eight years' *extensive* practice, may entitle him to a share of public confidence.

His office is in St. Clair street, next door to the Exchange building. July 12—tf

GEORGE A. COOK, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh, purchases Notes of all the Banking Institutions in the United States. Also, Foreign & American Gold, Broken Bank paper, &c.
March 11, 1831.

PORCELAIN TEETH.

DR. E. MERRITT—DENTIST,
Fourth Street, between Wood and Market,
PITTSBURGH.
March 4, 1831.—tf

ROSS WILKINS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAS Removed his Office to Liberty Street between Third and Fourth. Ap. 1.

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED, with neatness and despatch, at the Office of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE. April 26

SALE OF LOTS.
In the Addition to the Town of Wheeling.

ON THURSDAY, the 15th of September next, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder, about FIFTY LOTS, adjoining the present Town of Wheeling. These Lots will include about the whole of the ground on the original tract on which the Town was laid out that is eligible for building; water and coal can be had with a trifling expense; the coal within a few rods of the most remote lots, and water it is believed can be obtained any where on the premises by digging twenty feet, some certainly much less. It is not the purpose of the proprietor to give a fictitious importance to this offer, but he believes no property ever offered to purchasers afforded or will afford a more profitable investment to actual settlers than this, and to actual settlers alone he wishes them to be disposed of. The situation of the Lots is elevated and healthy, and commands a fine prospect of the Ohio River. Terms, one third cash, the balance in payments of one and two years with interest. The proprietor will reserve one bid—any Lot sold and the terms not complied with, the sale to be considered void. NOAH ZANE.
August 2.—6w.

HENRY HOLDSHIP AND SON'S
PRICES CURRENT.

CAP PAPER,	per r'm, hot press,	$4 25 a 4 50	
do. do.	do. fine,	3 25 a 3 75	
do. do.	do. common,	2 25 a 3 00	
LETTER do.	do. hot press,	3 75 a 4 00	
do. do.	do. common,	2 50 a 3 25	
PRINTING PAPER,	per ream,	2 37 a 5 25	
WRAPPING do.	Imperial, per ream,	2 75	
do. do.	Medium, do.	1 75	
do. do.	Crown, do.	1 12	
TEA PAPER,	Medium, do.	2 00	
do. do.	Crown, do.	1 50	
PASTEBOARDS, per groce,		$5 00 a 5 25	
FULLERS' PRESS PAPERS, per lb.		25	
PAPER HANGINGS, per piece,		31½ a 75	
BORDERS,	do.	12½ a $2 50	

December 10, 1830.

PRICES CURRENT.

JAS. W. BROWN & CO.
WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No. 140 Liberty street.

LETTER PAPER,	per ream,	$3 00 to	$3 25
do	do do	2 50 to	2 75
CAP	do do	3 00 to	3 25
do	do do	2 50 to	2 75
do	do do	2 00 to	2 25
PRINTING do,	Imperial,	4 00 to	5 50
do	Superroyal,	3 50 to	5 25
do	Medium,	2 50 to	3 25
do	Demy,	2 00 to	2 25
WRAPPING,	Imperial,	1 87 to	2 25
do	Medium,	1 62 to	1 75
do	Crown,	75 to	1 00
TEA PAPER,	Medium,	1 87 to	2 37
PASTEBOARDS,		4 50 to	5 00

FULLERS' PRESSBOARDS, lb. 20 to 22 cts.
☞ A liberal discount to wholesale purchasers.
June 24, 1831—tf

DOBBIN & IRWIN have in store and offer for sale on accommodating terms:
250 bags Havanna COFFEE,
30 hhds. N. O. SUGAR,
5 boxes Havanna SUGAR,
10 bbls. ALMONDS,
200 do. MACKAREL, numbers 2 and 3,
20 half bbls. do. Nos. 1 and 2.
18 bbls. Mess SHAD,
15 do. TAR,
35 hhds. TOBACCO,
60 bales Tennessee COTTON,
2000 lbs. LOGWOOD.
Pittsburgh, July 10.—tf.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of JULIEN DROCOURT, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and persons having claims on the estate, will present them to us for settlement.

THOMAS PLUMER, *Executor,*
HENRIETTA DROCOURT, *Executrix.*
July 26, 1831.—tf

WHOLESALE & RETAIL SHOE STORE!

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has returned to his old stand, Nos. 1 and 73, N. W. Corner of the Diamond and Market street. Also may be found at Nos. 91 and 93 Market street, between Liberty and Fifth street, where he is now opening a large and complete assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fancy BOOTS AND SHOES, of every variety and the latest fashions;

CONSISTING OF

Ladies' pump soled and d'ble soled lasting Slippers
Ditto do do. do. with straps
Ditto morocco, kid, seal, and curried goat Slippers
Ditto black buckskin Shoes and Slippers
Ditto elegant fox'd lasting Gaiter Boots, (prime)
Ditto Jefferson morocco and lasting Shoes
Misses and children's morocco, leather and lasting Boots and Shoes
Misses and children's Bolivar or foxed Boots
Ditto and ditto black, red, bronze, and tea colored morocco Ankle Ties
Ditto and ditto black and colored lasting Boots
Infants' bronze and colored kid Boots
Gentlemen's fancy morocco and lasting Pumps
Ditto do seal and calfskin do
Ditto do buckskin and cordovan do
Ditto fine morocco, calf, and copper nail'd Boots

Also, A large assortment of Men's, Boy's and Youth's Coarse Boots, Brogans, and Shoes, of every description, the whole comprising the most complete assortment ever offered in the western country.

☞ Country merchants and others are respectfully invited to call and examine the above.

July 15—3mo G. ALBREE.

Caps! Caps!!
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

S. J. SYLVESTER respectfully informs the merchants and inhabitants of Pittsburgh, that he has opened a store in the Exchange buildings, St. Clair street, where he intends keeping a large and complete assortment of CAPS, suitable for each season. The business will be superintended by N. SYLVESTER, who has given his attention to the manufacturing of the article for several years, and will endeavor, by assiduity and industry, to satisfy those who may favor him with their custom.

☞ *Country Storekeepers* are hereby notified, that Fur Skins will be bought or taken in barter for Caps, or the highest price will be paid in cash for Otter, Wild Cat, Rackoon, or Muskrat, next door to the Exchange, Pittsburgh.

S. J. S. is aware that it is yet too early for the sale of winter Caps: he however gives this notice, that those who are in the practice of purchasing in the eastern cities may be aware that the article *will be* kept in every variety—a considerable quantity are daily expected. Aug. 2

NEW GOODS,
83 Market, between Fifth Street and the Diamond.

S. P. CHURCH & CO. have *just* received a large and complete assortment of DRY GOODS. Among them are 20,000 yds. brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings; 5000 yds. do. *wet in transportation, and for sale at reduced prices.* 4 cases Broad Cloths and Satinetts; 1500 yds. brown Osnaburg; Green Floor Cloth; Baize; Diapers; Table Cloths; Napkins; Table Covers; Jaconet, Mull, Book, Swiss and Cambric Muslins; Crown Linings; Willows; with a great variety of Fancy Articles for milliners; Brown Grass Cloth for Bonnets; Gloves, Mitts, Hosiery, &c.—Extracted Cambric Ginghams of the *latest style,* with an elegant assortment of SILK GOODS.

All of which are offered WHOLESALE AND RETAIL *at a small advance for cash or approved credit.* August 5—3m.

A CARD!

DANCING ACADEMY.—The subscriber tenders his respectful compliments to the citizens of Pittsburgh, and takes this method of informing them that he has commenced a DANCING ACADEMY, in Mr. Beale's long room, on a new and much approved plan. Those who wish to patronize him, and are unacquainted, will please see Judge Baldwin, Doctor Simpson, Dr. A. M'Dowell, Wm. Robinson, James Ross, Harmar Denny, and Peter Madeira, Esq's. ☞ A subscription list will be left at Mr. Beale's, the Exchange, Mr. Griffith's hotel, and Finley & Madeira's drug store. Aug 12—3t

N. R. Smith & Rev. John Stark

RESPECTFULLY inform their respecrive patrons, that they have associated for the purpose of opening, in the upper apartment of the Allegheny Academy, a Male and Female Seminary. Arrangements have been made to prevent communication between the schools; and to secure to their pupils all the advantages to be derived from associated means of instruction, the teachers will interchange their labors, each confining his attention to particular branches. Mr. Stark will take charge of the Latin class, which will be subject to no interruptions to prevent its regular progress. Lectures on Italian Book-Keeping, and English Grammar and Composition united, will be given by Mr. Smith, at hours allotted for those purposes. In a word, the Instructers pledge themselves to endeavor at the greatest permanent utility in the education of their male and female pupils.—The schools will open on Monday, the 15th inst. Terms as usual.

☞ The Christian Herald, Manufacturer, Statesman, and the Times, will please to insert this advertisement each three times.

Allegheny-Town, Aug. 12—6t

LAST WEEK
OF
Miss Honeywell's Gallery of Cuttings & Needlework
AT LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM.

GREAT ATTRACTION AT LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM, *for a short time.*—Miss Honeywell's Splendid Gallery of Cuttings and Needle Work is now open at Lambdin's Museum, N. W. Corner of Market and Fourth streets. This interesting young lady, though BORN WITHOUT ARMS, has acquired such a use of a common pair of scissors, by holding them in her mouth, as to be able to cut out of paper the most curious and difficult pieces of Cutting ever attempted, such as the likeness of distinguished Americans and Europeans, together with a variety of others, such as Watch Papers, Flowers, Landscapes, and even the Lord's Prayer, perfectly legible, not only the outlines, but to resemble copperplate engraving.—She writes, draws, and does all kinds of needle work, with the utmost facility and ease. She has traveled through Europe, where her work has been universally admired. An extensive variety of specimens of her elegant performance are for exhibition. All her work is for sale. She can be seen at her various occupations from 10 o'clock, A. M., till 9 o'clock, P. M.

Those persons, therefore, who wish to obtain their family likenesses, cut in a few seconds, without arms, by Miss Honeywell, are invited to call. Price 12½ cents. Admittance to the Museum, Miss Honeywell's performance and Gallery of Cuttings, 25 cents—children 12½. Aug 12.

JOHN ALEXANDER
Has Removed his Wholesale and Retail
CHEAP CASH STORE,

To his old, well known stand, 65 Market street,

ON which has been erected that splendid and extensive building with the IRON FRONT, where he is now opening, and will keep constantly on hand, a large stock of Staple, and the most splendid stock of Fancy DRY GOODS, ever offered in this city; which will be sold, wholesale or retail, at a small advance for cash.

Also, A large stock of MAHOGANY, at reduced prices. J. A.
August 2, 1831—tf

TO THE PUBLIC.—We, the undersigned, Painters and Glaziers of the city of Pittsburgh, do certify, that the WHITE LEAD now manufactured by H. Brunot, and branded '*Pittsburgh White Lead*—H. BRUNOT,' is as good as any made in or about Pittsburgh, and we give it a preference.

Alex. Ingram,	Archibald Shaw,
Joseph Jenkinson,	David Glenn,
Robert Menha,	Isaac Rhoads,
E. G. Nelson,	F. S. Byrne,
John Phillips,	A. Westervelt,
Andrew Begga,	Nath. Whiston,
George Dobbs,	John W. Kane,
James Stuart,	John Hern.

☞ Orders addressed to H. Brunot & Co. Pittsburgh, will be attended to. Aug. 2—6m.

ANOTHER CAPITAL PRIZE PAID!!

NOS. 29, 31, 55, the splendid capital prize of TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, was presented this day by the fortunate holder and the cash paid by GEORGE A. COOK.
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No 68 Wood street.
August 16.

NEW SCHOOL BOOK.

LESSONS ON THINGS; intended to improve children in the Practice of Observation, Reflection, and Description; on the system of Pestalozzi. Edited by John Frost, A. M. Just received and for sale by
JOHN I. KAY & Co.
Aug. 16—2 51 Market street.

FOR SALE,
A Valuable Farm, on the Bank of the Ohio River.

WILL be sold, at public sale, *without reserve,* on Tuesday, the first day of November next, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, that Valuable Farm, No. 126 Braden's District, on the Beaver Road, 12 miles from Pittsburgh, containing 232 acres, of which about 100 are cleared and under good cultivation: the land not cleared is well timbered.—There are on the place several good springs of never failing water, and a good steam boat landing. The improvements are a good square log house and barn, and two good orchards.

An indisputable title will be given, and terms, which will be easy, made known at the sale.

ADDY BEER,
ROBERT BEER, } *Adm'rs.*
August 16, 1831.—wts.

EXCHANGE.—Notes of all the Banking Institutions in the United States discounted at reduced rates. *Foreign and American Gold purchased.* Notes and drafts collected in all the principal cities and towns in the United States.

Wanted Immediately—500 *Sovereigns.*

GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, 68 Wood street,
August 16.

Monthly Journal of Geology and Science.

NO. 2 is this day received by the subscribers, who are Agents for the Work—$3 50 per annum. JOHN I. KAY & Co.
Aug. 16—2 51 Market street.

LOCKHART'S LIFE OF BURNS.—The Life of Robert Burns, by J. G. Lockhart, L. L. B. Just received and for sale by
HOGAN & CO.
Corner of Front and Market streets.
August 16.—2t.

CLASSICAL FAMILY LIBRARY, Nos. 1 2—containing a Translation of the Anabasis and Cyropædia of Xenophon, just received and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co.
Aug. 16—2 51 Market street.

PITTSBURGH PRICES CURRENT.—Corrected weekly, by Riddle, Forsyth & Co.

Ashes, pot, lb.	4 a 4½	Steel, co. lb.	7a8 †
pearl,	5	sad irons	6 cts†
pc. salts	3½ a 3¾	Lead, in pigs	5§
black salts	2¾ a 3†	bars	5½§
Axes, doz.	$14 a 16†	white, in kegs	$3†
Augers, qr.	6 a 7†	dry, lb.	10a11†
Alum, lb.	6	Shot, all sizes,	7†
Bacon, lb.	5½a6†	Leather, sole,	24 a 26†
Butter, keg.	7a8†	upper, doz.	$27a30†
Bags, 3 bu. tw.	45 a 68†	calf skins,	15 a 26§
Beans, sh. bush.	75§	Lard,	7 a 8§
Biscuit, sea, b.	3 50 a 4†	Logwood,	2½ a 3†
w. crack. bbl.	4½ a 5†	Molasses,	33a35§
Beer,	3 †	Nails, Jun. bra.	10d 6 §
Coals, bush.	4†		8d 6½§
Candles, lb.	8½		6d 6½§
	3†		4d 7½§
Copperas	7§	other	7 §
Cheese	7§	Oil, flaxseed, gal.	85§
Cordage, Ky.	8 a 11§	tanners', bbl.	$19 a 20†
Irwin's	9 a 15	Onions, bushl.	$ 1§
Coffee, g.in bgs.	12½a14	Paper	
Cotton Wool	9a9½†	cap, No. 1 rm.	$3¼a3½†
Cassinets,	40 a110†	No. 2,	2¾a3¼†
Cotton Goods,		No. 3,	2¼a2½†
3-4 Plaids, n. l. y.	11a12†	letter	2 50 a 4†
4-4 Checks	13½ a 15†	crown wrap.	$1 12½
3-4 Stripes	17†	medium do.	$1 75a2†
Cot. yarns, lb. No. 5,	22†	paper hang's p.	37a35
Flour, bbl.	$2 87 a $3*	Pork, fresh lb.	3½ a 4
Feathers	32 a 33§	pkd. mess, bhl.	10½a11
Flax, scutched, lb.	6†	prime,	$9
hatcheled,	10*	Potatoes, bush.	40 a 50§
Flannels, cy. 4-4	37a45*	Rags, Ohio,	5½*
Fish—bbl.		do. Kentucky	5 §
New herring,	$ 9§	Sugar, N.O.lb.	7a7¼†
shad,	12§	country,	7§
mack'l	6¼ a 9½†	lump,	15 a 16†
Grain, wheat, bu.	50†	loaf,	16 a 18†
barley	37†	Salt,	$2§
rye	28†	Soap, lb.	5½ a 8
corn	25§	Sifters—doz.	
Glass, 8 by 10, box	$3¼a4†	wire No. 14, 16,	$5
10 by 12,	$4¼a5†	Spades & shovels	$8
12 by 18,	$9 00†	Tobacco	
Bottles, porter groce	9†	keg, lb.	5½ a 11cts†
gallon doz.	24†	leaf,	3a33¼†
½ do.	14†	Tallow, rendered	8†
¼ do.	87½cts†	rough	4½ a 5†
pint	62½†	Tea. Y.H. lb.	90a$1 6*
Gunpowder, keg	$5¼ a6†	H. skin,	70 a 75§
Hemp, ton	$110§	imperial,	1,50a1,40§
Hides, Span. lb.	13 a 15§	Wax. bees'	20*
green	5§	Wool,	43 a 75*
Indigo, Span lb.	1¼a1¾†	Wool hats, doz.	$6 a 7§
Bengal,	1½ a 1¾†	Whisk. o. gall.	30a50c†
Iron, b. Jun. t.	$110†	new	30a33†
blooms, Jun.	$90§	Vices, bright	14
rolled	110†	black	9½ a 10†
sheet, cwt.	9½†	4-4 br. Sheetg.	10a 10½†
pig, ton	$28 a 30§		

REMARKS—* demand; § scarce; † plenty.

COBB'S JUVENILE READER!

LUKE LOOMIS & CO., *No. 98 Wood st't, Pittsburgh*, (joint proprietors of the copyright,) have just published COBB'S JUVENILE READER, Nos. 1, 2, and 3.

No. 1, containing interesting, moral, and instructive Reading Lessons, composed of easy words of one and two syllables.

No. 2, containing interesting, moral, and instructive Reading Lessons, composed of words of one, two, and three syllables.

No. 3, containing interesting, historical, moral, and instructive Reading Lessons, composed of words of a greater number of syllables than the lessons in Nos. 1 and 2, and a greater variety of composition, both in prose and poetry, selected from the writings of the best American and English authors; with Observations on the Principles of Good Reading.

☞The above series of Reading Books have been very favorably noticed by more than fifty of the most respectable journals in the U. States.—We also annex the following notice, from the proceedings of the Pittsburgh Association of Teachers, under date of 2d April, 1831:

"*Resolved*, That we have examined Cobb's *Juvenile Reader*, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, with very considerable pleasure, and are of opinion that such works have long been a *desideratum* for school books.—Many that have been in use have descended too far below the capacity of those for whose use they were designed, and have dwelt more in fiction than in reality; while others have altogether neglected the reader's capacity, and discussed subjects far beyond the reach of a juvenile mind.—Mr. Cobb has happily blended instruction with amusement, simplicity, and dignity, and has progressively advanced in a greater variety of composition, as well as in the importance and interest of his subject, as the increased capacity and attainments of his readers seemed to require. We think he deserves the thanks of the friends of youth for his valuable labors, and would most cordially recommend for general adoption his Juvenile Reader. THOS. MAYLIN, Pres't.

JOHN WINTER, Sec. of P. A. of T.

July 22---5.19.2.

BYAM'S CHEMICAL EMBROCATION;
OR, LIQUID OPPODELDOC.

THIS article is considered by the first Physicians in the United States to rank higher than any other composition in existence, for the following complaints, viz: Bruises, Sprains, Gout, Rheumatism, Cramp, Numbness, Weakness or Stiffness of the Neck or Joints, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Stings of Insects, Vegetable Poisons, &c. &c. It is applied both to man and beast.

BYAM'S CELEBRATED GENUINE PHYSICAL DROPS,

Preventive against Fevers, composed of roots and herbs---recommended by the first families in the city of Philadelphia.

This medicine is almost a sovereign remedy against the Fever and Ague: if taken in season, it will discharge bile from the stomach, cure coughs and colds and weakness of the breast: it will purify the blood, create an appetite, and cure the most inveterate headache. For worms in children, it is a most efficacious medicine. It is much recommended in cases of the measles, &c.; and it is acknowledged that many lives have been preserved by the use of this medicine, in cases of the yellow fever. Observe that none are genuine without the stamp on the cork of the only proprietor, E. BYAM, *genuine*, and each label signed with his own hand writing, E. Byam. Price per bottle 25 cents.

☞This certifies that myself, wife, and one of my children, were afflicted with the fever and ague for several weeks, and applied the usual remedies, but to no effect. Having heard of Byam's Physical Drops, I had the curiosity to give it a trial; and by the use of two bottles, we were all cured in one week's time JACOB PETERSON.

Philadelphia, Feb. 1, 1831.

☞Considering it a duty I owe to mankind, I hereby declare that, having been afflicted with dyspepsia through the heat of the summer months in 1830, and not being able to attend to business for much of the time, I tried many resources and much medicine to no relief; and hearing of Byam's Drops, I immediately tried a bottle, which relieved me so much that I purchased a second; and by the use of two bottles I was able to attend to my business, and have remained in good health ever since. SAMUEL M. BROOKS.

Philadelphia, Feb. 1, 1831.

☞For Sale, Wholesale and Retail, by THOMPSON & MILLER, Agents for the Proprietor, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

May 13, 1831---w1y

WILSON M'CANDLESS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE, Corner of Market street and the Diamond. Entrance No. 2 in the Diamond.

July 5---w3mo

WE are authorised to state that Mr. JOHN M'DOWEL, of Pittsburgh, is a candidate for the office of county commissioner. Aug. 9

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

260 ACRES of excellent LAND, (lat) the estate of Anthony Rollins, dec.e situate in Versailles township, Allegheny county, about one mile from Stewartsville, are offered for for sale. The improvements are, a shingle roofed log house and double barn and other out buildings, with a suitable portion of the land cleared, and in a high state of cultivation. On the premises are two valuable Sugar Camps. Possession may be had on the first day of April next. An indisputable title will be given. Daniel M'Caully, who lives on the place, will show the premises. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber, near M'Grew's mill, in North Huntingdon township, Westmoreland county, who is authorized to sell said property.

SAMUEL M'GREW.

July 19, 1831---3mow$3

CLASSICAL FAMILY LIBRARY.—No. 1, Xenophon. Anabasis, translated by Edward Spellman, Esq. No. 2, the Cyropedia, translated by the Hon. Maurice Ashly Cooper. Just published, and for sale by HOGAN & CO.

Corner of Front and Market streets.

August 16.--2t.

LAW NOTICE.—The subscriber having this day formed an association with SAMUEL A. GILMORE, Esq. of Butler, will be enabled to transact, with promptness and accuracy, professional business in the counties of Armstrong, Beaver, Butler, and Mercer.

GEO. W. BUCHANAN.

July 8.—iwtf.

PACKARD & ESTEP, at their establishment in the Northern Liberties, Pittsburgh, are prepared to furnish SHEET STEEL, suitable for cotton gins, in any quantity, on the most advantageous terms, either in the shape of sheets or in circles, (ground and polished,) as may best suit the wishes of manufacturers of cotton gins.

May 20---w3mo

REMOVAL.

J. & J. PARKER respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have removed from No. 17 Diamond Alley, to No. 148 Liberty street, three doors above the Pittsburgh Brewery, where they have opened a Wholesale and Retail WINE AND LIQUOR STORE, and have recently received from Philadelphia the following Wines and Liquors, which they intend to keep constantly on hand, viz:---French Brandy, Holland Gin, Jamaica Spirits, New England Rum: Wines—Madeira, Port, and Lisbon, Tenerriffe, Sherry, Sweet Malaga, and Claret.

In connexion with the above, J. & J. Parker's RECTIFYING DISTILLERY has been re-established on an improved plan, and is now in complete operation, where they manufacture the following Domestic Liquors:—Brandy, Gin, Fourth and First Proof Liquor, Rectified Whiskey and Bitters; Cherry Bounce and Alcohol. Cordials: Perfect Love, Shrub, Noyeau, Life of Man, Rose, Lemon, Clove, Cinnamon, Caraway, Peppermint, and Anniseed.

☞They have also for sale 150 barrels of superior CIDER.

☞Country Merchants, Grocers and others are requested to call and examine their liquors, all of which are offered on accommodating terms.

JAMES PARKER,
JOHN PARKER.

May 21---w3mo.

POETRY.

I HAE NAEBODY NOW

I hae naebody now—I hae naebody now
To meet me upon the green,
Wi' light locks waving o'er her brow,
An' joy in her deep-blue een;
Wi' the soft sweet kiss an' the happy smile,
An' the dance o' the lightsome fay,
An' the wee bit tale o' the news the while,
That had happened when I was away.

I hae naebody now—I hae naebody now
To clasp to my bosom at even;
O'er her calm sleep to breathe the vow,
An' pray for her a blessing from heaven;
An' the wild embrace an' the gleesome face,
In the morning that met mine eye,
Where are they now? Where are they now?
In the cauld, cauld grave they lie.

There's naebody kens—there's naebody kens,
An' O may they never prove
That sharpest degree of agony
For the child of their early love!
To see a flower in its vernal hour
By slow degrees decay;
Then softly aneath, in the arms o' death,
Breathe its sweet soul away.

O dinna break thy poor auld heart,
Nor at thy loss repine;
For the unseen hand that threw the dart.
Was sent from her Father and thine.
Yes, I maun mourn, an' I WILL mourn,
Even till my latest day;
For though my darling can never return,
I shall follow her soon away.

From the London Literary Gazette.

THE ESCAPE OF LOVE.

Love once dwelt in a palmy isle,
His palace of the green leaves' shade,
A chain of roses on his wings,
His guardian, a dark-eyed maid.

They lived in sweet companionship,—
Enough for him one smile so bright,—
Enough for her to live for him,
To watch his chain and keep it bright.

But once, the nymph lay down to sleep,
Leaving her fragment chain undone,
And Love awakened, while she slept,
Shook off his fetters, and was gone!

L. E. L.

LINES

Suggested by the arrival of Commodore Bainbridge at Boston.

From Granite Hills and Iron shores,
Where the Bald Eagle fearless soars,
New England bids brave BAINBRIDGE come,
And in her bosom find a home;
By Schuylkill's wave, with grief oppress'd,
He hears and answers her request.

Welcome again, thou gallant Tar,
New England knows thy sterling worth,
She hates the man without a scar,
The widow's curse, the scum of earth,
Who from thy gallant brow would tear
The wreath thy country bade thee wear.

When Briton's Lion kissed thy deck,
And haughty Foemen bowed to thee;
When the proud Java lay a wreck
Upon the Constitution's lee;
Who would have thought a scribbling knave
Would offer insult to the brave.

When thou in death shalt fall asleep,
And rest beneath a daised grave;
Then ev'ry freeborn son shall weep,
From ocean's wave, to ocean's wave,
And he who dar'd thy deeds to scorn,
Shall curse the day, "tho' heaven bore" D.

FOREIGN NEWS CONTINUED.

From the New York American.

FROM EUROPE.

The only important intelligence brought by the Manchester is that relating to Belgium. Prince Leopold has at length accepted the Belgic Crown, upon the condition that the Congress adopts the measures calculated to constitute the new State, and to procure it the recognition of Europe. So many difficulties present themselves in effecting these ends, that it is already doubted whether the arrangement between Leopold and the Belgians will prove a definitive one. The measures on which the recognition of Europe is made to depend are the acceptance of the protocols; and against these protocols both the Belgic Congress and the Belgic Government have loudly protested. Luxembourg, Limburg, and the left bank of the Scheldt, are included in the territory described in the constitution as Belgium; and the integrity of this territory the new King must swear to defend before he can ascend the throne. An active negotiation, however, the object of which is, by some pecuniary arrangement, to leave these provinces in the undisputed possession of the new State, has been going on between the Belgic Government and the London Conference, while the Deputation have been endeavoring to fulfil the object of their mission in obtaining the consent of Prince Leopold to become their Sovereign. The London Times says, in fact, that the Belgic Plenipotentiaries, without surrendering any of the rights asserted in their constitutional act, have come to a better understanding with the Conference than ever before had been realized or expected, and have left London for Brussels with the prospect that their proceedings will be ratified by the Constituent Assembly of their nation. The same paper emphatically adds, that "the temper of his people may induce King William to listen to the Austrian Envoy; and thus, by sanctioning Prince Leopold's elevation to the sovereignty of a territory which he can swear to maintain with the consent of all parties, save the peace of Europe." It thus introduces the letter of Prince Leopold, which we give with the comment:

LONDON, JUNE 28.—We have now arrived at an important stage in the Belgic question—a question of no moment in itself, but of immense interest as containing the seeds of peace or war. We have got a King elect for Belgium. The representatives of the Belgic people, after knocking at the door of the Palais Royal, and being refused a minor Orleans by his father and guardian, have sent their crown to Marlborough house, and found a Prince of mature years and adequate experience ready to put it on his head. The following is the letter, announcing his determination, addressed to the Belgic Deputation before their departure on Sunday:

"Gentlemen—I entertain a deep sense of the wish of which the Belgic Congress has made you the interpreters.

This mark of confidence is to me the more flattering, that it was not sought for on my part.

Human destinies do not present a more noble and more useful task than that of being called to maintain the independence and consolidate the liberties of a nation. A mission of such high importance can alone determine me to abandon an independent position, and to separate myself from a country to which I have been attached by ties and recollections the most sacred, and which has given me so many proofs of its benevolence and sympathy.

I accept then, Gentlemen, the offer which you make me, it being understood that it will belong to the Congress of the national representatives to adopt the measures which can alone constitute the new state, and thus secure for it the recognition of the European Powers. It is thus that the Congress will give me the power of devoting myself entirely to Belgium, and of consecrating to its well-being and prosperity the relations which I have formed in countries whose friendship is essential to it, and to secure it, as much as depends upon my co-operation, an independent and happy existence."

Such is the result of eight or nine months of continued negotiation—of conferences at which not only the ordinary ambassadors of the great Powers now in London assisted, but extraordinary envoys, sent for this special object—of more protocols than might have reconstructed the political system of all Europe—of discussions in three or four legislative assemblies, and of two national deputations, "in search of a Sovereign," to the two first capitals of Europe.—*Times.*

The London Courier speaks of this letter in terms by no means commendatory.

It is not (says the Courier) a straight forward, manly reply to a free and generous offer; and altho' a very proper document; indeed, as an appendage to the Protocols of the Conference, is not what a warm-hearted people had a right to expect. Our contemporary seems to assume that it leaves the question just where it was; but in our opinion it makes it even more difficult; and, although we believe that the Members of the Deputation who offered the Crown to Prince Leopold, and other influential men in Congress, will successfully urge that body to accede to the conditions imposed by the Prince, which are those previously stipulated by the Conference, modified, however, under the conviction of the propriety of concession, we cannot but fear that the Belgians will, from this letter, form an incorrect estimate of the feelings of their intended Sovereign. His qualified acceptance of the Crown is too cold, too calculating, too diplomatical, for a people who, like the Irish, have warmth and generosity in their hearts, although they are occasionally turbulent in their conduct, and who have not been long enough under the inflence of diplomatic discretion to understand its value, or approve of its application.

The Courier, then, after a few other remarks, goes on to say:—

We would therefore implore the Belgians to look at the spirit rather than the letter of his qualified acceptance of the Crown, and to comply with the conditions imposed by their sovereign. We may not implore this in vain, when we tell them that their friends (who are their friends because they are the friends of national independence every where) in the Conference have resolved, *that the obstinacy of the King of Holland shall not prevail against the spirit of justice and equity which has regulated the decisions taken with respect to Belgium.* If the Belgians do what is right, they may be assured that the King of Holland must do what is liberal, or to have to contend, single handed, against the Kingdom of Belgium.—There are those in the Belgian Congress who will understand what we mean, and explain it to their colleagues and the nation.

The determination of Prince Leopold to accept the Belgian throne seems to have been already known at Brussels, and to have given unqualified satisfaction to all the honest politicians there. It was thought, however, to have been made upon the following condition:—the left bank of the Scheldt to remain to the Dutch; a part of Venloo to be Belgian; Maestricht to be garrisoned by neutral troops; Luxembourg and the division of the debt to be the subject of negotiation.

With regard to Poland, we have much speculation and few facts. The dates from Warsaw are to the 17th inclusive; the accounts, as far as they go, however, are gratifying.

The main army, which has remained at Praga since the battle of Ostrolenka, having been refreshed from its fatigues, and strengthened by new levies, had broken up from its cantonments, and proceeded against the enemy. The death of Diebitsch, the accounts of which had reached Warsaw towards the middle of the month, may have determined the Polish Commander-in-Chief to make this movement. The interposition of the Hungarians is likely to have the best effect upon Austria in favor of the patriots. This brave and original people have shown their partiality in the most determined manner. Of 46 counties, of which Hungary consists, 23, including the leading and influential county of Perth, have addressed the Emperor of Austria on behalf of the Poles, and the rest will probably follow.

The insurrection of Lithuania had succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectations of the friends of the Polish cause. Gen. Gielgud, with a brave and well appointed army of 10,000 men, would encourage the people to rise where they had hitherto remained inert, or support them where they had already revolted. The insurgents in the other Polish provinces belonging to Russia had acquired strength, and would in a short time be able to master the Russian troops in their neighborhood.

The London Courier says it is now clear, beyond all doubt, that the Russian official accounts of the death of Field Marshal Diebitsch, which attributed his sudden decease to cholera morbus, stated a falsehood, and was so far in keeping with all the official accounts which the Russians have published relative to the operations of their armies in Poland.

A private letter from Berlin, in the *Messager des Chambres*, hints that General Diebitsch met his death by unfair means. And a letter from Warsaw, dated the 13th of June, at midnight, states positively that Marshal Diebitsch poisoned himself, after an interview with an Aid-de-Camp of the Emperor, in which the latter had severely censured his military conduct during the late campaign, and particularly the incorrectness of his official reports.

General Toll, the successor of Diebitsch, is described in a letter dated the Russian Head-Quarters, and published in a London paper, as a "great commander, and has only wanted opportunities, not talents, to give proof of his ability to the world. He is a pupil of Suwarrow and Kutusow, and distinguished himself in all the campaigns against Napoleon. When Count Diebitsch obtained the command of the army against the Turks, he took Count Toll with him, and since then he has constantly been the Chief of the Field Marshal's staff. The most perfect harmony always subsisted between them, and death only could tear asunder the bonds of their friendship."

In the Belgium Congress, 27th of July, M. Lebeau the Minister of Foreign Affairs read the terms of the offer of the crown made to Prince Leopold, and his Royal Highness' reply. On the same day he communicated to Congress the following treaty of Peace, which the Plenipotentiaries of the Great powers suggested might be agreed between Belgium and Holland.

Terms of a Treaty of Peace between Belgium and Holland.

TO M. LEBEAU, AT BRUSSELS.

The conference, animated with the desire to remove the difficulties which still retard the conclusion of the affairs of Begium, has thought that the following articles, which might form the preliminary of a Treaty of Peace, would contribute to this end. It was therefore resolved to propose them to the two parties.

Art. 1. The limits of Holland shall comprehend all the territories, fortresses, towns, and places which belonged to the former Republic of the United Provinces of the Netherlands in the year 1790.

2. Belgium shall be formed of all the other territories which receive the denomination of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in the Treaties of 1815.

3. The Five Powers will employ their good offices that the Duchy of Luxembourg may remain in *statu quo* during the course of the separate negotiations, which the Sovereign of Belgium will open with the King of the Netherlands and with the German Confederation, respecting the Grand Duchy, which negotiation is distinct from the question of the boundaries between Holland and Belgium.

It is understood that the fortress of Luxembourg shall preserve a free communication with Germany.

4. It is found that the Republic of the United Provinces of the Netherlands did not exclusively exercise the Sovereignty of Maestricht in 1790: the two parties shall consider of means of making an amicable arrangement on this subject.

5. As it would result from the basis laid down in Articles 1 and 2 that Holland and Belgium would possess districts surrounded by the respective territories of each other, such exchanges as may be thought useful to both parties shall be amicably made between Holland and Belgium.

6. The reciprocal evacuation of the territories, towns, and fortresses shall take place independently of the arrangements relative to the exchanges.

7. It is understood that the regulations of Article 108,117, inclusive of the General Act of the Congress of Vienna, relative to the free navigation of the navigable rivers, shall be applied to those rivers which pass through the territories of Holland and Belgium.

8. Dutch and Belgian Commissioners shall meet at Maestricht as soon as possible, for the demarcation of the territories. They shall also discuss the exchanges to be made according to article 5.

9, 10. Belgium shall be a Neutral State, but without giving up the right of defending itself against every aggression.

11. The port of Antwerp shall continue to be solely a commercial port, according to article 15 of the treaty of Paris of May 30, 1814.

12. The division of the debt shall be made in such a manner that the whole of the debts before the union shall fall upon the country by which they were contracted, and those contracted since the union shall be divided in a just proportion.

13. Commissioners shall be immediately appointed to assist with this matter, so that Belgium may provisionally furnish its portion of the interest of the debt.

14. The prisoners of war on both sides shall be set at liberty fifteen days after the adoption of these articles.

15. The sequestration of private property in the two countries shall be immediately removed.

16. No inhabitant of the territories, towns and fortresses reciprocally evacuated shall be molested for his past political conduct.

17. The Five Powers reserve to themselves the right of giving their good offices when they shall be required by the parties interested.

18. The articles reciprocally adopted shall be converted into a definitive Treaty.

(Signed)
ESTERHAZY, BULOW,
TALLEYRAND, MATUSCHEWICZ.
PALMERSTON,

A true Copy. (Signed) PALMERSTON.

These 18 articles as they are called appear to have given very great dissatisfaction to many of the Belgians. The Belgaic Moniteur undertakes to prove that they are entirely different from the protocols issued by the same Plenipotentiaries. It adds----

The Conference has at last found out that its part is that of a mediator; it no longer dictates laws to Holland and Belgium, requiring a kind of passive adhesion, and reserving to itself a power of indefinite intervention; it proposes to both countries a treaty of Peace; it explains clearly the character and object of its propositions, and voluntarily declines its competency for the future, by merely offering its good offices whenever they shall be requested, freely, and at one and the same time, by both parties. It will, therefore, be sufficient, either in the execution of the treaty or in any difference which may occur, that one of the parties should abstain from referring to the Conference, in order to render it incompetent and deprive it of the power of acting.

WARSAW, June 21.---(Private Correspondence,)---The Polish army has just executed a movement which will probably decide the campaign one way or the other. The enemy, maintaining their position at Ostrelenka, drew all their provisions and ammunition from Prussia, and appeared to have concentrated their principal force in that direction, in default of other means of subsistence. General Kreutz's corps protected Brezsc, and kept up a communication with the main army on its right, whilst its left wing was in relation with Gen. Rudiger, who, on his part, directed his attention to Zamosc. The Polish General-in-chief determined upon marching his forces upon Brezse, in order to unfold the enemy's plan. If that was his chief resource, the enemy would be forced to retreat beyond the Bug; and if they depended upon their communication with Lithuania, they must direct their movement in order to cover Siedlec.

The Russians, seeing that their plan was thus discovered, were at a loss how to act, most of their communications with Lithuania being interrupted or cut off, and the conveyance of magazines being rendered impracticable, they decided upon abandoning altogether their line of communication, being confident of regaining it on the Prussian side. They therefore proceeded along the Prussian frontiers, detached a small corps from Plozsk, and we expected every moment to see them cross the Vistula, to commence the campaign upon the left bank, having Prussia in the rear, and receiv- provisions from that quarter. If Prussia maintained a strict neutrality, the above would be rather a hazardous plan, for all those who crossed the Vistula would be sacrificed.

But it appears that the Prussian Government has also thrown off the mask, and without assisting with force of arms, it affords every other kind of aid, which it has refused to lend in our behalf.

The conveyance of arms, powder, saltpetre, and money for the Government and for private individuals, and the assistance of those who wish to devote their bravery to our service—all this is looked upon as a high treason, and punished with the greatest severity. All our letters are opened, our couriers intercepted; numbers of Russian spies (natives of Prussia,) come amongst us, and draw up their false reports; in fine, they tolerate any thing that may tend to our destruction. If after all this we should fail in so unequal a struggle, it will not be caused by the power of the Colossus, but by the treachery of those, who, under the half concealed exterior of neutrality, surround us with blockades of which history cannot furnish another example. We have received information that the Russians intend crossing the Vistula, below Plozk upon boats built in Prussia.

Swarms of Cossacks will shortly inundate the country, and perhaps cause a temporary interruption of the communication with our forces. However, our minds are perfectly calm as to the result of the future—our strength rests upon the conviction of the justice of our cause.

Steam Carriage.—The steam carriage for common roads, which is at present making by Mr. Macdowal at Johnstone, is in a state of considerable forwardness, and is expected to be ready for plying in the course of next month, or the early part of August at the latest. The carriage itself, which is nearly finished, will contain thirty passengers, will present a novel appearance when seen flying along at the proposed rate. Its height inside is 12 feet, and its length about 15½, independent of the frame work for the guide's seat and fore wheels. It consists of two stories; the lowermost of which, to be occupied by the boilers and engines, is five feet high, and the apartment which is for the passengers, is seven feet. The lowermost apartment is five feet wide, and the uppermost seven; this apartment is to be fitted up with a division between the different classes of passengers; the best finished of these apartments, which is to be the front one, will have a table running up the centre, and in the back end, from which all the passengers enter; the space in the middle will be left open as a passage. The carriage will stand two feet from the ground when in motion. The diameter of the hind wheels is six feet, and that of the fore wheels four feet; they are made very strong, the breadth of the ring being five inches, which must have the effect of improving our common roads. We understand the engines, which are to be of twelve horse power, are in a state of equal forwardness with the carriage.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

An account of a marvellous stenographic machine, invented by a young Italian of the name of Galli, now in England, is published in the London and provincial papers. The following is an account of its properties.

"One of its objects is to enable us to write faster than any system of short hand hitherto known, or any orator can speak. But this is not all. Many copies of a discourse, legibly written may be taken at the same time while it is rehearsing. It is played upon by the fingers, like a musical instrument, and the manuscript is rolled off a cylinder during the course of the writing. By employing it, a book may be copied while the reader is perusing it, and as fast as it can be read. The Judge on the bench may, by its means, take down the deposition of witnesses while his mind is intent upon the bearings of evidence. By a little habit even the blind may be made to use an instrument which will enable them to copy faster than any short hand writer. This ingenious machine has many other advantages, which, if realised according to the inventor's expectations, will produce great changes in our present system of written or telegraphic communications.

From late London Papers.

Charitable Institutions of London, March, 1831.

16 General Hospitals and Infirmaries.
27 Infirmaries and Institutions for particular complaints.
47 Lying-in Charities.
14 District and other Visiting Societies.
9 Pension and Annuity Societies.
40 Professional and other Associations for the Relief of its Distressed Members.
18 Societies for General Relief.
11 Penitential and Correctional Institutions.
25 Miscellaneous Benevolent Institutions for General and particular objects of humanity.
13 Societies for the distribution of Bibles and Tracts.
21 For Religious Objects in General.
18 Missionary Societies.
42 Education do.
23 Provincial and District do. and
12 Sunday School and Religious Instruction do.
In all 336.

From the National Intelligencer of August 12.

TO THE EDITORS.

BLUE SPRING, 2d August, 1831.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton: After having finished the within letter, I discovered in your paper of the 23d ult. that Mr. Ingham had published his letter to me, as well as his statement. You will please, therefore, to publish this letter as my reply, and oblige your obedient servant,

R'H. M. JOHNSON.

BLUE SPRING, July 31, 1831.

Dear Sir:—Yours of the 10th instant was this day received, accompanied by a statement, which, it seems, you have prepared for the Public, purporting to contain separate conversations with the President and myself, relative to an allegation made in the public journals, that General Jackson had authorised a Member of Congress to require Messrs. Berrien, Branch, and yourself, and your families, to associate with Major Eaton and his family, under the penalty of being dismissed from office. You refer to two articles in the Globe to justify your appeal to the public, previously to receiving my answer, in which it appeared that I denied the above allegation, if it had any allusion to me. After the publication of this accusation against General Jackson, I received a letter from a friend, intimating that I was the member of Congress to whom allusion was made, and requested to know if I had ever made such a communication. In my answer, I confined myself to the specific accusation thus publicly made against the President, and which is attributable to yourself, and most unequivocally denied that General Jackson ever made such a requisition through me, and as positively denied having ever made such a statement to you. On the contrary, I asserted, and now repeat, I did inform you, in each and every interview, that the President disclaimed any right or intention to interfere in any manner whatever with the regulation of your private or social intercourse.

Thus, in a matter in which I was engaged to serve you and other friends, in a matter of a delicate and highly confidential nature, and in which I succeeded, unexpectedly I found myself presented in the public journals as a witness impeaching one of those friends, and ascribing to him declarations which he never made; and placed in that attitude by you, self respect and self defence called upon me to correct that erroneous statement. I cannot, therefore, agree with you, that I did in any degree change my view of the subject in considering it improper in any of the parties to come before the public without the opportunity of comparing our different recollections. But if you feel under any obligations of a personal or political character to come before the public previously, you will find me as ready as yourself to meet any responsibility or difficulty which such a course may produce. Up to this date I have considered my correspondence with you and Mr. Berrien of a character not to be divulged to any one, and have therefore confined it to my own bosom. The object of my first letter to you was to declare frankly and candidly, in the spirit of perfect respect and friendship, that I was misunderstood, provided I was the member of Congress to whom reference was made, that you might have it in your power to correct your misapprehension of my communications.

I did not see how it could impeach your character or lessen your reputation to consider and acknowledge it a mistake, without your assumption of the ground that you understood me better than I understood myself, and that you could make the public believe so. My standard of confidence and friendship, arising from a personal and political intimacy of twenty years, would have dictated that course to me. Such a course could have been injurious to none, and less troublesome to all. But, so far as I am concerned, I feel perfectly willing to take the course adopted by yourself, of placing our views before the public. I do not, however, think that it will be much benefitted by our labors; and I am farther induced to believe that the public will place a less value on the controversy than you do. In denying the confidential character of our conversations, you urge, as one consideration, that the intimation to invite Major Eaton and his family to your large parties was offensive, although you are *kind* enough to believe that I did not so intend it! If the nature of the suggestion changed in your mind the character of the conversations, and the relation of that perfect friendship which had so long existed, would it not have been magnanimous and generous in you to have advised me of it? now come to the material point in controversy—whether General Jackson, through me, required of you to invite Major Eaton and his family to your large parties. This suggestion was made upon my own responsibility, with an anxious desire more effectually to reconcile the then existing difficulties. But General Jackson never did make such a requisition, in any manner whatever, directly or indirectly; nor did I ever intimate to you that he had made such a demand. The complaint made by General Jackson against this part of his cabinet was specific, that he had been informed, and was induced to believe, that they were using their influence to have Major Eaton and his family excluded from all respectable circles, for the purpose of degrading him, and thus drive him from office; and that the attempt had been made even upon the foreign ministers, and in one case had produced the *desired* effect. He proposed no mode of accommodation or satisfaction, but declared expressly that if such was the fact, he would dismiss them from office. He then read to me a paper containing the principles upon which he intended to act, which disclaimed the right to interfere with the social relations of his cabinet. Acting in the capacity of a mutual friend, and obeying the impulse of my own mind, can it be supposed that I would have misrepresented any of the parties, and thus defeat the object I had in view? I should have considered it a gross violation of the ties of that friendship which then existed between us, to have carried to you such a message, as that you should invite Major Eaton and his family, or any other persons, to your large or small parties, under a menace of dismissal from office. When the President mentioned this charge of conspiracy, I vindicated you against it. I gave it as my opinion that he was misinformed. To prevent a rupture, I requested the President to postpone calling upon those members of his cabinet till Saturday, that I might have the opportunity of two days to converse with them.

When I made my report to the President, I informed him that I was confirmed in my own opinion previously expressed, that he had been misinformed as to the combination and conspiracy. I informed him of your unequivocal and positive denial of the fact, and communicated every thing which transpired between us calculated to satisfy his mind on the subject. It was this report of mine that gave him satisfaction, and changed his *feelings and determination*—not *his ground*, as you have supposed—with me he had no ground to change. He had assumed none except that which I have stated; nor did I ever make use of such an expression to you, that he had changed his ground. It is true that I informed you that the President was very much excited, but I do not now recollect the precise language used to convey my idea of that excitement. I presume you had the advantage of your private *memoranda*, when you say I compared him to a roaring lion.

You attribute to me a declaration which I never made—that on our way to Mr. Berrien's I stated that the President had informed me that he would invite Major Eaton, Mr. Berrien, and yourself to meet him on the next Friday, when he would inform you of his determination in the presence of Dr. Ely. I never received or communicated such an idea.

The paragraph is substantially correct when that part in reference to Dr. Ely is expunged.

It is true, in some of our various conversations, the name of Dr. Ely was mentioned, but in connection with another part of the subject. The President informed me that when the rumors against Major Eaton and his family had been opened to him by Dr. Ely, he had invited the accusers to make good their charges, and that they had failed—this is the substance of that part of our conversation in which Doctor Ely's name was mentioned. Again, you say I called at your house about 6 o'clock, when we walked to Mr. Berrien's. The fact is that you called for me at my lodgings about that time by a previous appointment. This is a mistake in a *matter of fact* of no great importance, except to show how easily we forget. If we thus differ in matters of fact, how much more liable to differ as to words; and still more as to the time, manner, and circumstances in which these words have been introduced, and still more as to the precise meaning the speaker wishes to convey to the hearer!

Having thought it important to memorandum our conversation, would it not have given additional proof of your friendship and confidence, and would it not have been an act of justice to me, to have furnished me with it, (so far as I was concerned,) that I might have corrected, if necessary, any erroneous impressions which my conversations may have made upon you? The witness in court is often misunderstood by lawyers and jury, and as often called upon to correct the mistake and to explain his meaning; and you have gained little, in your desire to be accurate, so far as I am concerned, by failing to present me with your private memoranda; and, if now furnished, I dare think that I might put a different construction upon your own notes.

Again:—You are incorrect in supposing that I informed you that the *President requested me* to converse with you and your colleagues. It was my own proposition; and in this you will find I am supported by Mr. Berrien. Nor did I ever say that your families had not returned the call of Mrs. Eaton; and that if they would leave the first card, and open a formal intercourse in that way, the President would be satisfied. Such an idea never entered my mind; for I never did know the precise manner in which the non-intercourse existed between your families, whether cards had ever passed from either or not; and sure I am, that the President and myself never had any conversation on the subject. From first to last, my efforts were put forth to reconcile the parties concerned; they were for the time being successful. I have never claimed any merit for what I did: I felt happy, however, that I was in any way instrumental in prolonging the political relations which have since been severed, in which I have had no agency, and which I have sincerely regretted. Having thus acted, to my great mortification I find myself d

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 19, 1831.

River four feet above low water.--There have been six arrivals and eight departures of steam boats during the last week.

Q IN A CORNER was received too late for this paper, but shall appear in our next.

The Kentucky Elections seem to have resulted in the choice of *seven* Jackson and *five* Clay members of Congress, and a handsome majority favorable to Clay in the Legislature.

THE WESTERN UNIVERSITY OF PENNS'A.—The session of this institution commences on the first Monday of September next. We were much gratified, recently, by the information that the very spacious and splendid building, erected on Third street, will at that time be ready for the reception of the pupils of the institution. The Trustees of the University, we are told, intend to make an entire reorganization of the Collegiate Department. At the last meeting of the board, a special committee was formed, and charged with this duty.

MOST EXTRAORDINARY OCCURRENCE.—The town of New Castle, which formerly stood *above the junction of the Shenango and Neshanock*, in *Mercer* county, has lately, by some extraordinary means, changed its location, and is now to be found at "*the mouth of the Shenango*," in *Beaver* county—a distance of several miles from its original position. If any individual should be disposed to doubt the truth of this statement, we will refer him to our authority, the editor of the Statesman. This gentleman is likely to be correct in his information, as he is the zealous advocate of the connection with the Ohio canal by the Beaver and Shenango, and is so well *informed* as to the topography of all that section of country, that he has *definitively* decided that that is the preferable route, and that further exploration, or more accurate knowledge than he possesses, is unnecessary.—Whether this change of location was produced by steam, flood, or *avalanche*, is not stated.

"The Pennsylvania canal is to go to *the mouth of the Shenango at New Castle*."—STATESMAN.

COL. JOHNSON'S STATEMENT.—Our readers will find in the opposite page, Col. J's. statement in relation to his interference in the domestic concerns of the members of the late cabinet. We publish this to give our readers a full understanding of the whole matter. If we even had the desire, we have not sufficient hardihood, to treat our patrons as the "printers by authority" treat their readers. We consider that our friends are not to be managed like yoked oxen. If we attempted to publish the correspondence between Messrs. Berrien and Blair, and to suppress Mr. Berrien's appeal, we would expect to hear about it. Our readers, it seems, are a different kind of folks from those who take the Democrat. Those who take the Gazette consider the recent explosion in the cabinet as an important and disgraceful incident in the history of our country, and they wish to read at least all the authentic documents, so that they may judge for themselves; and if we suppressed any part of them, we would be censured severely. Not so with our neighbor: he publishes a collateral correspondence, which is merely introductory to Mr. Berrien's full history of the matter, and then says to his readers, in substance, "I know all about it, and it is not proper *you* should know any more than I have published." This treatment may do with members of Hickory Clubs, but not with our patrons. Mr. Johns can devote two or three pages of his paper to the romantic and exaggerated history of a distinguished statesman in England, extracted from the "Diary of a Physician," but has not room enough for the authentic account of the disruption of the cabinet in our own country. We like occasionally to publish a good tale, but cannot consent to exclude a portion of the history of our government, to make room for works of fancy.

A CRAFTY ARGUMENT.—In the last Allegheny Democrat we find the following shameless avowal of the opinion, that, in the selection of candidates, religion, virtue, and morality, are not to be viewed as qualifications for office!!! "Talents are the *only* passports to favor," says this daring and profligate advocate.

"As the election approaches, it would be well for the public to make a strict examination of the *qualifications* of the various candidates. With men of candor, little influenced by the asperity of party feeling, *the talent and capacity of a candidate* are the *only* passports to favor."

Truly this position is boldly and craftily assumed. We are surprised, however, that the writer should have selected the Democrat as the vehicle of such sentiments. Such doctrines would better suit the columns of another paper in this city—one which constantly and perseveringly opposes and stigmatises all charitable, benevolent, and religious institutions. A writer who contends that religion, virtue, and morality, are not necessary qualifications for office, and that "*talent* is the *only* passport to favor," would very consistently oppose all efforts to disseminate moral and religious intelligence. To such a person, bibles and tracts are but *priestcraft*, all efforts to distribute them useless expenditures of money, time, and labor, and all exertions for the suppression of vice and immorality, unnecessary. The candidate whose support requires the promulgation of such abominable doctrines would be an object of pity, if that feeling were not merged in disgust. We cannot permit such atrocious sentiments to be avowed in a paper claiming some character for respectability, without entering our strong and decided expression of disapprobation.—The following extract from the valedictory address of our beloved Washington will be, we trust, a sufficient antidote to the baleful poison belched forth from the Democrat.

"Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, *religion and morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotism, who should labor to subvert these great pillars of human happiness, these firmest props of the duties of men and citizens. The mere politician*, equally with the *pious man*, ought to respect and to cherish them. A volume could not trace all their connexions with private and public felicity. Let it simply be asked, where is the security for property, for reputation, for life, if the sense of religious obligation *desert* the oaths which are the instruments of investigation in courts of justice? and let us with caution indulge the supposition that morality can be maintained without religion. Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure, reason and experience both forbid us to expect, that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle.

"It is substantially true, that *virtue or morality* is a necessary spring to popular government.—The rule, indeed, extends with more or less force to every species of free government. *Who that is a sincere friend to it can look with indifference upon attempts to shake the foundation of the fabric?*"

PITTSBURGH IN 1759.—An acquaintance recently lent us some fragments of the *American Magazine*, printed at Woodbridge, New Jersey, in December 1759, and in looking over it our attention was arrested by a letter dated Pittsburgh, September 24th, 1759, which we annex.—How short-sighted is man! Scarcely sixteen years elapsed from the writing of this letter, before this "formidable fortification" and the country around it passed from the British Empire, and became a constituent part of a great and independent republic.—Scarcely seventy-two years have yet elapsed, and now this "lasting monument" of the skill of the engineer and the spirit of the troops has already become one of those things that have been. The spirit of improvement and the enterprise of our citizens have almost entirely defaced every trace of this "formidable fortification." One redoubt alone, of all the results of the labors and genius of Britons, now remains, and it is a circumstance, perhaps, not unworthy of notice, that this *only* remnant of a *British engineer's* works of defence against *French hostility*, is now the peaceful domicil of an industrious and meritorious *Frenchman*—an indefatigable and accurate surveyor and *civil engineer*.

Extract of a letter from Pittsburgh, September 24.

"It is now near a month since the army has been employed in erecting a most *formidable fortification;* such a one as will, *to latest posterity, secure the British Empire on the Ohio.* There is no need to enumerate the abilities of the chief engineer nor the spirit shown by the troops, in executing this important task; the fort will soon be a *lasting monument* of both. Upon the general's arrival, about 400 Indians, of different nations, came to confirm the peace with the English, particularly the Tawas and Wyandotts, who inhabit about Fort D'Etroit; these confessed the errors they had been led into by the perfidy of the French; shewed the deepest contrition for their past conduct; and promised not only to remain fast friends to the English, but to assist us in distressing the common enemy, whenever we should call on them to do it. And all the nations that have been at variance with the English, said they would deliver up what prisoners they had in their hands to the general, at a grand meeting that is to be held in about three weeks. As soon as the congress was ended, the head of each nation presented the calumet of peace to the general, and showed every other token of sincerity that could be expected, which the surrender of the prisoners will confirm. In this, *as in every thing that can secure the lasting peace and happiness of these colonies, the general is indefatigable.*"

COMMERCE OF MASSILLON.

The following is the amount of produce cleared at the port of Massillon, from the opening of navigation in April up to the 9th of August, 1831:

April—4,348 bushels of wheat; 1,448 bbls. flour; 69 bbls. Pork; 52 bbls. Whiskey; 4,667 lbs. Ashes; 636 bushels seed.

May—9,092 bushels of Wheat; 2,722 bbls. Flour; 135 bbls. Pork; 29 bbls. Whiskey; 10,875 lbs. Ashes; 70 bushels seed.

June—18,466 bushels of Wheat; 3,006 bbls. Flour; 187 bbls. Pork; 70 bbls. Whiskey; 8,580 lbs. Ashes; 433 bushels Seed.

July—23,017 bushels Wheat; 2,240 bbls. Flour; 41 bbls. Pork; 22 bbls. Whiskey. 550 bushels Seed.

August—6,147 bushels Wheat; 553 bbls. Flour; 2990 lbs. Ashes; 3 bushels Seed.

Navigation did not commence, on this part of the line, until about the 25th of April. From that time to the 9th of August would make three months and a half—not quite half the season through which navigation remains open, as it usually closes about the 10th of December. During that time, the amount of produce shipped from this port amounts to

57,070 bushels of Wheat,
9,961 barrels of Flour,
429 do. Pork,
173 do. Whiskey,
27,012 pounds Pot Ashes,
1,302 bushels of Flaxseed.

In money, taking the medium prices at the place of shipment, these would make, in value,

57,070 bushels Wheat, at 75 cts.	$44,302 50
9,961 bbls. Flour, at $4,	39,844 00
429 do. Pork, at $10,	4,290 00
173 do. Whiskey, at $7	1,211 00
27,012 lbs. Ashes, at 3½ cents,	935 00
1,302 bushels Flaxseed, at 60 cents,	781 20
Producing the net sum of	$91,314 70

There are now remaining in the warehouses at this port (exclusive of pork, whiskey, &c.) 4,500 barrels Flour and 2,844 bushels Wheat, which, at the same rate, would amount to $20,132.—*Massillon Gazette.*

William Roscoe, Esq.—This elegant and enlightened historian and scholar, died at Liverpool, on the 30th of June. His declining health had, for some time past, precluded any hope that his valuable life could be prolonged to any distant date.—The character of Mr. Roscoe, as a philanthropist, a patriot, and a literary man, is generally known and appreciated, not only in his own country, but throughout the civilized world.

Vice President's Statement.—The Pendleton Messenger of the 27th ult. says: "We have just received, and hastily glanced over, a very interesting communication from the Vice President, on the subject of the differences between the general and state governments. It will appear in our paper next week. We have no doubt that, from the present attitude of affairs, and the high source from which it emanates, the article will be eagerly sought for and extensively read. Public curiosity has been excited on the subject of Mr. Calhoun's opinions on this question, and we have observed, for some months past, repeated calls through the papers for an expression of them. They are now explicitly declared."

The Election.—We have heard, as yet, but from a small portion of the state, as to the result of the polls on Monday and Tuesday last; enough is known however, to leave no doubt of the success of Mr. Pettis by a considerable majority. This result—except, perhaps, in the number of the majority—was scarcely unexpected to us. There were many reasons which could be given—perfectly satisfactory here—but which would hardly be understood by our friends abroad—why the National Republican candidate should be found in so considerable a minority.—*St. Louis Times.*

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

MICHENOR *vs.* TAGGART.—(Common Pleas of Chester County.)—On the trial of this cause, a witness was called to the stand, who avowed his disbelief in the existence of a God, and a future state of rewards and punishments. He was objected to as *incompetent*. In support of his admissibility, a case was cited from the Massachusetts Reports, where it was decided that "*disbelief in a future state*" was not sufficient cause to render a witness *incompetent*, and only went to his *credibility*. The Court rejected the witness; his honor the Presiding Judge remarking, that he was not before aware that there was a man living who did not believe in the existence of a God; that this belief constituted the sanction of all testimony in a Court of Justice; and that he knew of no case, in a Christian country, where a witness had been permitted to testify without such belief.

Extraordinary Performance.—Last week, one of the most powerful locomotive steam engines upon the Manchester and Liverpool Railway, hauled a train of thirty-five carriages, containing about nine hundred people! This train, so loaded, which would extend to nearly two hundred yards along the road, must have been a very imposing spectacle.—*London paper.*

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

OURANG OUTANG.

We had the honor of an interview with a young lady of this family a few days since, in Boston.—When we were shown into her apartment, she was lying down upon a neat little ruck-up bed, her head resting upon her hand. She had just arrived from a long sea voyage; and had been considerably indisposed during the passage, and had not yet quite recovered her usual strength of body and elasticity of spirits. On being asked if she was well enough to get up, she said yes as well as she knew how, extended her hands, and was raised much as a kind mother would raise a sick daughter. She was already dressed for morning calls, but had taken off her cap to lie down. This she replaced, and adjusted it very neatly. A shawl being handed to her, she put it on, and folded it upon her arm as gracefully as one of the fashionable Broadway belles could have done it. The doctor approached with a scalpel, and asked her if she would be bled,—to which she readily assented, and held out her arm. But after feeling of her pulse, the leech told her that her fever had abated, and there was no farther need of plebotemy. Miss de Borneo therefore folding her handkerchief, and placing it behind her head, leaned in repose upon the back of the chair. The age of this damsel is less than a year—but she looked as old as Elspeth in the Antiquary. Her height is about two and a half feet, and her hands and feet very closely resemble those of the human family. Indeed, to speak soberly, as the foregoing is really a true relation, the resemblance of the animal to our own species—humiliating as the admission may seem, was painfully striking. The greatest deficiency is the want of a more prominent nose. Upon this subject we are decidedly *nosarians*. Indeed, so important do we consider the "human nose divine," that it is painful to think what would have become of of Dr. Slop, had we stood in the shoes of old Mr. Shandy.

Strength of the Russian Army.—Capt. Alexander, an intelligent Englishman, who visited Russia in 1829, gives the following statement of the Russian army at that time, since which a new levy of a large force has been made. The army then consisted of the Imperial Guards of 40,000 men—two grand armies—Polish army, 40,000, army of the Caucasus, corps in Lithuania, corps in Finland, corps in Siberia, corps of instruction, and corps of the interior, which, with Cossacks, &c. &c. made the Russian army amount to a *million of men!* In one campaign against the Turks, that of 1829, the Russian loss, chiefly from sickness, was between 80,000 and 90,000 men; yet it was spoken of by Russian General officers as of little consequence, so easily was it to be supplied. It was against this military Leviathan than the miserable policy of France has so long left the Poles to struggle unaided, for liberty and life.

Metallic Steam Boat.—By a late Glasgow Free Press, we learn that an elegant steam vessel formed entirely of iron, had just been completed at a foundry about a mile and a half from that city; it was placed on carriages, and conveyed to the banks of the Clyde, on which river it was safely launched. The length of the boat measures 90 feet; of deck over taffit rail 107 feet; breadth on deck at midships 15½ feet; depth of hold 8 feet 9 inches; and the weight of the hull something under 30 tons. None of the nails or pins were started during the conveyance, so superior is the binding of metallic vessels to the usual method in those formed of timber. The steam boat was upwards of a year and a half on the stocks; and, in consequence of a varnish or coating having been applied to the material, no oxidation took place; this coating is supposed to be perfect proof against the corrosive effects of salt water. "The machinery, we are informed," says the Free Press, "is in several instances totally different from any description hitherto employed to propel steam vessels, and the boiler is formed on an entirely new construction—the heat passing first through the centre and outside of the boiler, and then through a tube of water one hundred degrees below the boiling point. From the general construction of the vessel and the machinery, a great saving is to be obtained in fuel, together with an equally important result on the durability of the boiler."

BOTANICAL NOTICE.

Reseda Odorata.—Mignonette. This beautiful and highly esteemed plant was found originally on the coast of Barbary. It was cultivated as early as the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two. In the open ground it is only an annual.—Sow the seed in a flower-pot, insert sticks of two feet in length; as the plants grow, tie them, and strip the leaves from the lower parts of the stems, the plants will still grow; in the winter keep them in the house with your delicate and ornamental plants. If the blossoms decay and begin to perfect seeds, cut them off and the plants will soon be again in full bloom.

Sir Joseph Banks says that the seed of the Reseda, was sent by Lord Bateman to England from Paris, in seventeen hundred and forty-two. The plants when cultivated as above are very superior to the common plants, and are called "Tree Mignonettes." The tree mignonette will last for several years if care be taken, as we are informed by the gardeners at Paris. It is not known how it received the name of Mignonette.

Political Refugees in Tangier.—Tangier, from its vicinity to Spain, forms a ready asylum to those who are so frequently obliged to seek their safety from tyranny and oppression by self-banishment. Many of these unfortunate exiles take refuge here, and linger out their existence, in the hope of better times, in sight of their native shores. It is only just to say, that the Sultan of Morocco, in their regard, has acted with a humanity worthy of a more civilized state; and when pressed, as he has been at different times by the Spanish Government, to give up these unhappy persons, backed by an offer the most tempting in the present crippled state of the Moorish navy, namely, the present of a frigate, he has uniformly refused to deliver them up, and rejecting the proffered bribe, he has observed that he would not sell their blood.—*Sketches in Spain and Morocco.*

Russia is coining into money the platina extracted from her mines, intending that it shall comprise her entire circulating medium.

The French Court of Cassation have decided that no foreigner can acquire the quality of French citizen, and consequently that of an elector, but by a ten years' residence in the French territory. He must, besides, obtain letters of naturalization.

The following from the celebrated Faber, I think will be not uninteresting to many of your readers, and therefore hope you will insert it. S.

From "Faber on the Prophecies."

"The 1260 years spoken of by the Prophet Daniel, will expire in the year of our Lord 1866. At the close of the year 1866 will commence the restoration of the Jews, and it is probable it will not be completely effected till a period of 30 additional years shall have passed; then 45 years will intervene; which added to the 30 just mentioned gives 75 years from the year of our Lord 1866 to the commencement of the millenium."

Now, as the 1860 years will expire in 1866, from which subtract 1831, the present year, leaves 35 years, the balance of that period, to which add 75 years, which the Prophet Daniel teaches us will intervene between the 1260 years and the commencement of the millenium, it makes altogether 110 years from the present time to that happy period. Faber thinks it highly probable that the 30 years first spoken of will be occupied in the restoration of Judah, (which is to precede the restoration of all Israel,) and thinks the 45 years which remain of the said 75 years as above stated, will be employed in the full restoration of all Israel, after which the millenium begins, being about 110 years from this present year of our Lord 1831. —*Columbian Gazette.*

Mr. Van Buren and suite have taken passage in the packet ship President, Capt. Champlin, to sail from New York for London on the 16th August.

HOROLOGY.

It is interesting to reflect upon the mode of the ancients in computing time. How much they must have lost in not being able to accomplish any business with due punctuality, on account of the deficiences attending their computation of time.

The *Clepsydra* (an instrument to measure time by falling drops of water) was the first in-door time piece, and was used in the Roman and Greek courts before the Christian era; their use, although by no means so exact as an hour-glass, was very important to prevent the lawyers in that day from trespassing on the patience of the courts. The word *horology* (measurement of time by hours) was known among the ancients: but whether it was exclusively applied to sun-dials, hour-glasses or clepsydra, is quite uncertain. The sun-dial was fixed by an observation of the north star.—Virtruvius states that an Alexandrian, 140 B. C. invented wheels and springs, and connected them with the clepsydra. Julius Cæsar carried a clepsydra with him when he invaded England. In the 6th century, Cassiodorous recommended one of these to the Monks to mark their time during cloudy weather. The glutton Trimalchio had a clepsydra in his banqueting room, with a trumpeter to announce the hours. In the beginning of the 8th century, Charlemagne received a splendid clock from an Ottoman, which had bells and moving figures—but these were moved on the clepsydra principle.

The clock with wheel and springs was the invention of a German, in the 12th century. Clocks on Steeples made their appearance in the 14th century. Peter Hele first invented watches;—they were called "*Nuremburgh Eggs.*" They were moved by a pendulum, in the 17th century, invented by Huygens. The discovery of the balance hair spring, was claimed by Huygens, and the English Dr. Hooke, about the same time.—Facio, a German, first bored holes in precious stones, into which he inserted the wheel pivots to prevent friction. Machines, similar to those which move clocks and watches, were put in operation by Hahn of Echterdingen in Wurtemburgh, in the 18th century; one of those represented in the chronology of the New Testament. One hand was one hundred years in performing its circuit! another of these moved the heavenly bodies agreeably to the systems of Ptolemy and Copernicus. Repeating watches and chronometers were invented by the English; although the former are now nearly all manufactured in Paris.

At the present day the manufacture of watches is principally confined to Liverpool, London, Paris, and Geneva. At the Black Forest, Swarzward, Germany, 70,000 wooden clocks are annually made; but in the business of clock making, whether of wood, brass, or part of both, Connecticut eclipses the world. Connecticut peddlers give "the time of day" to the Union; to such an extent is the peddling of wooden clocks carried on in the Western states, that suggestions are made in some of the Western papers, that the legislature of the states interfere to save the borderers from the speculative operations of the Yankee peddlers! Perhaps a new criminal code may be adopted to hang all the clock, bass wood cucumber seed, horn gun flint, and shellac patent cement, peddlers. The tables are turned in Kentucky; the time was, when Kentucky was a border state, her sons regularly *gouged* all strangers; but now the Yankees *gouge* these lads out of some $30---$40—$50, for a single Connecticut wooden clock.

What a contrast! Look at the ancient courts and their clepsydra; and witness the wonderful mechanism of the chronometer which was used by captain Parry and others in the Greenland discovery ships, and which, after having run a year, were found to be less than one minute in error from the true time as calculated from the nicest observation by the quadrant.—*Roch. Daily Adver.*

Imitation China Ink.—Dissolve six parts of isinglass in twice the weight of boiling water, and one part of Spanish liquorice in two parts of water. Mix the two solutions while warm, and incorporate them a little at a time, with one part of the finest ivory black, using a spatula for that purpose. When the mixture has been perfectly made, heat it in a water bath till the water is nearly evaporated: it will then form the paste, to which any desired form may be given, by moulding it as usual. The color and goodness of this ink, will bear a comparison with the best China or India Ink.

"In the garb of old Gaul."—We saw a brawny Highlander yesterday in Nassau street, in full costume, with tartain plaid kilt, bonnet, hose, and shoon; he was a good looking specimen of Scotia's mountain sons, and attracted much attention.—Such a sight is rarely seen in our streets.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

DEATH OF COUNT DIEBITSCH.

It is now clear, beyond all doubt, that the Russian official account of the death of Field Marshal Diebitsch, which attributed his sudden decease to the cholera morbus, stated a falsehood, and was so far in keeping with all the *official* accounts which the Russians have published relative to the operations of their armies in Poland. But the death of Diebitsch—whether he fell by his own hand, or died of apoplexy, brought on by the anguish of his defeats, and the stimulant resources of a broken spirit—is an event of little importance in the eyes of the Poles, compared with the great historic truth that they stripped him of his laurels before he died, and that life did not become a burden until unassisted Poland arrested his career of military glory, and crushed forever that pride of soldiership upon that land of freemen, where he was at first apprehensive he should not have met with sufficient resistance to serve as a pretext for the carnage and devastation which he was commissioned to perpetrate, to fill up the measure of that Imperial revenge which the name of the Most High had been impiously abused to sanction.

Still the cause of the Poles—and they know it, does not depend on the life of any individual.—Their cause is one of national existence against savage extermination. It is a conflict that can now admit of no compromise. Poland must either be reduced to worse than her former state of vassalage and degradation, or must reconquer her rights by the sword. Her enemy has resources, and the Poles are aware he will submit to great sacrifices to attain his object. The failure of Diebitsch will probably exasperate him into renewed efforts to subjugate a people who have dissipated the glories of the Balkan, and torn from the Russian Empire those attributes of terror which inspired the greatest nations with awe. But we doubt that he can make more powerful efforts than he has already made Tyrants may collect masses of slaves together for the field of slaughter, but they cannot make them soldiers in a day.

When Diebitsch first marched upon Warsaw, he was at the head of 150,000 men, the very flower of the Russian army. On the 25th of February this army, headed by a General who had acquired more reputation than any Russian warrior since Suarroff, and with 250 piecies of cannon, was beaten, after a long and most sanguinary conflict, by an army of Poles amounting to but 60,000 men, of whom only 35,000 were regular troops, and with only 60 pieces of cannon. At Ostralenka, too, about 30,000 Poles, or one-half of the army at Praga, withstood Diebitsch's army of 90,000, reinforced as it had been by the Guards, and fought it for two days, remaining in possession of the field of battle on the night that terminated the engagement, and causing their enemy three times their own loss. This is a proof of moral power over brute force, which equals any thing that history presents on her most splendid records. Little did the "Holy Alliance" calculate on such a demonstration of this righteous and saving power, when they entered into that nefarious compact which they vainly thought would constitute them the eternal dictators of Europe. Great is the debt which the divilized world owes to heroic Poland. —*London Morn. Chron.*

Monticello.—This celebrated seat of Thomas Jefferson, with 500 acres of land, has been sold to Dr. Barclay, of Charlottesville. It is reported that the proprietor has some idea of establishing the silk manufactory there—Monticello abounding in white mulberry trees.—*Poulson.*

"Red Ink"—There is now no longer a doubt, that Major Eaton has challenged Mr. Berrien to meet him in mortal combat. The latter gentleman had the good sense to reply, "that other and more important discussions are pending, in which truth, and the character and honor of the government are concerned, which he is bound to see well settled, before he can turn aside to consider the claim of any *collateral accident.*—*Poulson.*

Fountains.—Our city councils have appointed a committee to report on the expediency of public fountains. The result of their deliberations is looked for with intense anxiety, and should it be favorable, they will deserve the thanks of every citizen. Why we should have fountains in abundance is not the question, but why we should not. Strangers when they visit our splendid water works are perfectly astonished that no preparation has been made for cooling our public walks: meandering streams and gurgling fountains have for ages been the theme of the poet, and the burden of music and song, proving that man has a natural taste for such scenes, and surely when so universal a taste can be cheaply gratified, there is no excuse for the delay. After the first cost, which really need not be great, one hundred fountains could be kept constantly playing for one dollar a week!—What individual citizen will not gladly pay his proportion of one hundred dollars a day if it were only for the gratification of the eye, without considering any other sense.—*Phil. Bulletin.*

SYLVESTER'S FORTUNATE OFFICE! The 17th Class Union Canal Lottery will be drawn on the 27th inst. CAPITAL PRIZES:

$20,000!---$10,000!---&C.

TICKETS ONLY FIVE DOLLARS.

Full Schemes may be had on application at the office. Orders from abroad will have immediate attention; and the Despatch, containing Official Drawings, Schemes, Counterfeit Detector, and Exchange Table, will be sent gratis.

S. J. SYLVESTER,
16 Exchange Buildings, next door to Williamson's Exchange. Aug 19---3

MANAGERS' OFFICE, PITTSBURGH.

PRIZE LIST

OF THE UNION CANAL LOTTERY OF PA., Class No. 16 for 1831. Drawn Numbers:

59 56 6 12 40 35 13 23 36

NOS. 6, 12, 40, a splendid Prize of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, in a Whole Ticket, sent by letter to a regular customer in Adelphi, Ohio. Nos. 6, 36, 40, a Prize of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, sold to a gentleman of this city. Nos. 12, 23, 36, a prize of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, in a Whole Ticket, to Wheeling—besides several of $300, $200, $100, $50, &c. all sold at the "Prize Selling Office," by

GEO. A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

☞ INFORMATION OF CLASS NO. 16.—The capital Prize of $30,000 was sold in Reading, Pa. One of the $10,000 prizes was sold in Philadelphia, in a whole ticket. August 19.

More Prizes Sold & Paid!

AGAIN has SYLVESTER been successful!! In each Lottery he sells Capitals: among others, a stone-mason obtained a three number ticket on Monday last. S. J. S. has sold and paid within a very short period, 25,000 DOLLARS, 24,000 DOLLARS, and ten of 10,000 DOLL'S, and other prizes, amounting to FIFTEEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. For more prizes, apply personally or by letter at No. 16 Exchange Buildings, Pittsburgh, or 130 Broadway, New York. S. J. SYLVESTER.
August 19, 1831.

GRAND EXHIBITION.

AT this office can be seen the most splendid prize ever sold in the Western Country,—

60,000 DOLLARS!

This prize is surrounded by many other beautiful prizes—all sold within a few weeks: 20,000 dollars, 15,000 dollars, 2,500 dollars, &c. a number of $1000 prizes, a host of $500 prizes, and myriads of $300, $200, and $100 prizes. This exhibition has excited the admiration of the adventuring world.

An invitation is given to all persons who feel disposed to see a spectacle that cannot be witnessed elsewhere, to call and behold a sight that is truly magnificent. Prizes paid on demand at this office. August 19.

INDEPENDENT BLUES.—You are hereby notified to attend a Quarterly Meeting of the Jackson Independent Blues, at the house of Mr. Dalrymple, on *Saturday the 20th inst.* at half past 7 o'clock, P. M. By order.

R. H. DOUTHITT, *Sec'y.*
Aug. 19—1t*.

IRISH AGENCY.—The subscriber, intending to visit Ireland, leaves Pittsburgh on the 24th inst. and New York on the 1st September, returning to the United States early in the spring--will transact any business entrusted to him with care and attention. Persons wishing to send for their friends in Ireland will find this a favorable opportunity. Every information given, by application personally, or by letter, *post paid*, addressed to

JOHN GRAVES,
Mansion House, Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ Refer to Mr. John Irwin, Liberty street, to Messrs. Bissell & Semple, Wood street, or to Mr. Henry F. Schweppe, Market street. A19---2

New Catholic Books.

JOHN I. KAY & CO., Booksellers, No. 51 Market street, have lately received the following CATHOLIC BOOKS, which, in addition to their former stock, comprise a valuable assortment, viz:

Cobbett's History of the Reformation;
Grounds for being a Roman Catholic;
Fifty Reasons for being a Roman Catholic;
Thomas a Kempis;
Garden of the Soul, by Challoner;
Gahan's Church History;
Reeves' Bible History;
Mrs. Herbert and the Villagers;
Key to Paradise; Life of St. Patrick;
Visits to Blessed Sacrament;
Father Rowland; Indian Cottage, &c. &c. &c.

Also on hand, a large variety of Douay Bibles, Testaments, and Prayer Books. Aug 19---6

LANDS FOR SALE.

SEVERAL tracts and parts of tracts of Land, improved and unimproved, in Allegheny and Beaver counties. For further information, apply to the subscriber, living on the Sewickly Bottom, Beaver road. DAVID SHIELDS.
May 13, 1831---6mF

FARM FOR SALE.—I offer a first rate farm of about 120 acres, for sale. This property is eligibly situated on the river, about three miles above Williamsport, Washington county, Penn'a. To a gentleman wishing to retire from business, this farm offers great inducements, being in a high state of cultivation, with a first rate Dwelling, a Spring House, and other buildings; an Orchard with one hundred grafted trees of the best quality, and abundance of stone coal, lime, &c. The title is indisputable.—Any person wishing to purchase is invited to call and view the property.

THOMAS HESLEP.
Aug 16---3* Near Williamsport.

COURSE OF LECTURES,

To be commenced 1st September, in the Academic Seminary, corner of Front and Market streets.

BOOK-KEEPING, three times a week, at $5 the course. Grammar, three times a week; Elocution and Composition, do.; Greek and Latin Languages, five times a week. Quarterly Terms, to be paid at commencement, $5 each branch. These lessons will not be suffered to encroach upon the time appropriated for the school exercises in the Seminary. They will be given at separate hours, that will best suit the convenience and opportunity of young gentlemen engaged in other pursuits. ☞A Class of Young Ladies will be taught separately in any of the above branches. M. M'SHARRY,
Professor of the Latin and Greek Languages, &c.
August 19---2t

THE MISSES ROSS'

BOARDING SCHOOL!

HARRISBURGH, PA.

YOUNG LADIES, at this Seminary, will be boarded, and instructed in all the branches of an English education, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Astronomy, Use of the Globes and Maps, Grammar, Composition, History, Mythology, various branches of Natural History, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, &c. &c., with particular attention to useful and ornamental Needle-Work, at $31 25 per quarter

Music, per q'r,	$10	Dancing, per q'r,	$5
Drawing,	5	Day Boarders,	10
French,	5	Day Scholars,	5

☞Stationery at the bookstore prices.

Payment for Boarding quarterly in advance.—Vacation of four weeks in August, not charged.

Dancing Lessons will commence on the first Monday of October. It is very desirable that the whole of the Dancing Class should begin at the same time. Aug 19---3t

To the Free Voters of Allegheny County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—At the request of some of my friends, I have consented to place my name before you as a candidate for the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

As it is the first time I have solicited the suffrages of my friends, I deem it proper to state that I am a democratic republican: the leading principles which constitute the basis of my political creed, will be found in the constitution of our country: "that all rightful power is in the people, and can only emanate from their will."

The encouragement and protection of domestic industry, will, if I be elected, receive my ardent and zealous support.

With this brief exposition of my views, I remain, respectfully, your fellow citizen,

GEORGE WATSON.
Pittsburgh, August 19---te

WHEREAS, in pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania, an Attachment hath been granted by me, the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace of the County of Allegheny, against a certain David McGinley, late of said county, Blacksmith, upon which Attachment, the goods of the said David McGinley, of the value of fifteen dollars twelve and a half cents, have been attached: this is therefore to give notice to the creditors of the said David McGinley, to appear on Tuesday, the 30th of August next ensuing the date hereof, at the house of Matthew Abers, tavern keeper, in Plum township, then and there to discover and make proof of their demands against the said McGinley, agreeably to the directions of the said Act. Given under my hand and seal the 4th day of July, A. D. 1831.

ROBERT BEATTY, J. P. [Seal.]
August 19, 1831.—3t

NEW WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS STORE.

PALMER & HIGBY are now receiving and opening, at the stand formerly occupied by Messrs. M'Clurg & Dennison, No 61 Wood street

A Large and General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

OF THE NEWEST STYLE AND IMPORTATION.

Their arrangements are such, as to be constantly supplied from the New York and Philadelphia markets, with desirable articles.

They respectfully solicit purchasers to call and examine their stock.

March 11, 1831—iw6mo.

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the President and Managers, until 3 o'clock, P. M. on *Thursday, 25th August next*, for the erection of a bridge over the Monongahela river at Brownsville. The river is about six hundred and thirty feet wide; the piers and abutments will have to be from fifty to sixty feet high, to be built of stone, and the superstructure of wood, with two tracks and foot-ways, covered in and painted. A draft or model will have to accompany each proposal. It would be desirable if those intending to propose could visit the place, and make a personal inspection of materials in the neighborhood, and facilities for building, &c. By order of the Board. JAMES L. BOWMAN, Sec'ry.
Brownsville, June 21---wtA25

60 BAGS GREEN COFFEE
15 chests Y. H. TEA
25 hhds. N. O. SUGAR
20 bbls. do.
25 bbls. N. O. MOLASSES
2,000 lbs. LOAF SUGAR
50 bbls. WHISKEY

BRANDY, WINES, GIN, RUM AND CORDIALS.

ALSO,

Pepper; Allspice; Ginger; Nutmegs; Cloves; Cinnamon; Indigo; Madder; Alum; Copperas; Rice; Raisins; Figs; Whiting; White Lead; Bar Lead; Powder, Shot; Cotton Yarn; Tobacco; Snuff, Segars, &c. &c.

ALSO, Iron; Nails; Shovels; Spades; Wagon Boxes, &c. &c., for sale at 137 Wood street, by
Aug 2---T3 ESTEP & QUINBY.

A FIRST RATE FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, that very valuable Farm, situated on the Pennsylvania Canal, in Beaver county, and about 6 miles from Beaver town, the Ohio river and Darlington, on the New Castle road. The tract contains about 400 acres; has a front on Beaver creek of nearly half a mile, a short distance above the upper dam, on the falls of Beaver. There is nearly 150 acres cleared, and under fence, from 30 to 40 acres of which is bottom meadow, with a stream of water passing through; the remainder in a high state of cultivation. The timber is principally white oak, with a mixture of walnut and locust, for which there is an increasing demand. There is plenty of Stone Coal and a Sugar Camp on the premises; likewise, a small Orchard of 70 or 80 trees of excellent fruit: also, Peach and grafted Pear trees, just beginning to bear. The improvements are a two story LOG HOUSE, lined inside, and frame Kitchen attached; a substantial barn, 60 by 40 feet, with stables underneath for fifteen or 20 head of cattle. It would make an excellent stock farm and tavern stand. One half the purchase money in hand, and credit for one and two years for the balance. The subscriber, on the premises, will show the same to any person wishing to purchase; and for terms apply to him, or to Major R. DARRAGH, Sharon, or J. R. SHANNON, Esq. Beaver. A good title, clear of all incumbrance, and possession of the same will be given on or before the first of April next.

WM. B. OSMON.

The purchaser can have the stock of horses, oxen, cows, &c. and farming utensils, at a fair price.
W. B. O.
August 9.—w1mo.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 16, for 1831, to be drawn at Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, THE 17TH of AUGUST, 1831. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery. Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000	is	$20,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	2,500		2,500
1	1,505		1,505
5	1,000		5,000
5	500		2,500
5	400		2,000
10	300		3,000
20	200		4,000
35	100		3,500
51	50		2,550
51	40		2,040
51	30		1,530
102	25		2,550
102	20		2,040
1479	10		14,790
11475	5		57,375
34220 Tickets			$136,880

Tickets $5 00—Halves $2 50—Quarters 1 25

Orders from abroad, (post paid,) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address

GEORGE A. COOK.

Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

Where was sold; a few weeks since, the splendid capital prize of SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS; and where has been sold and paid, Prizes amounting to near THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. Aug. 16.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 17, for 1831: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1831. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000	is	$20,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	2,500		2,500
1	1,505		1,505
5	1,000		5,000
5	500		2,500
5	400		2,000
10	300		3,000
20	200		4,000
35	100		3,500
51	50		2,550
51	40		2,040
51	30		1,530
102	25		2,550
102	20		2,040
1479	10		14,790
11475	5		57,375
34220 tickets.			$136,880

Tickets $5 00—Halves $2 50—Quarters, $1 25

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,

JOHN SIBBET,

At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.

Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000, and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.

Aug. 16, 1831.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA

CLASS No. 17, for 1831; to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1831. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000	is	$20,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	2,500		2,500
1	1,505		1,505
5	1,000		5,000
5	500		2,500
5	400		2,000
10	300		3,000
20	200		4,000
35	100		3,500
51	50		2,550
51	40		2,040
51	30		1,530
102	25		2,550
102	20		2,040
1479	10		14,790
11475	5		57,375
34220 tickets			$136,880

Tickets $5 00—Halves $2 50—Quarters, $1 25

☞For Tickets and Shares, apply to or address

WM. HAMILTON & CO.

No. 17 Exchange Buildings, St. Clair street.

Aug. 16, 1831

NOTICE,

To Country Merchants and others, inclining to purchase Cheap Hardware.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having purchased out the Stock of HARDWARE lately kept by R. H. Gray, corner of Fourth and Market streets, Pittsburgh, offers the same for sale at cost and carriage. He will continue to *buy and sell* articles of domestic manufacture in the Hardware line, at the old stand, No. 59.

JAMES GRAY,

March 11—tf Fourth street.

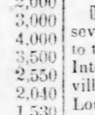
NOTICE—The connexion in business between Allison Owen and Alfred Hayden, in Cincinnati, under the firm of Owen & Hayden, was dissolved on the 29th ult., by the decease of Mr. Hayden. The undersigned will adjust all acc'ts of the firm, and continue the business as heretofore. ALLISON OWEN.

ALLISON OWEN, (late Owen & Hayden) will continue at the same stand, to transact *A GENERAL AGENCY and COMMISSION BUSINESS*, and solicits a continuance of the patronage extended to the late firm.

Cincinnati, July 12—w3mo

Valuable Real Property FOR SALE.

WILL be sold, at Public Auction, *on Thursday, the eighth day of September next*, on the premises, the LOT OF GROUND at the corner of Main and Union streets, in the town of Wheeling, lately owned by James M. Thompson, measuring 49 feet on Main, and 69 feet on Union street, whereon is erected a valuable Three Story Brick Building, now occupied as four separate stores, but capable of being converted into a less number to suit the convenience of the proprietor. This is one of the most central and desirable business stands in the place, and will always be certain to command good tenants and high rents, if the purchaser does not desire to occupy it himself. Terms, which will be liberal, made known at sale.



MARCUS WILSON,
S. A. WESTCOTT,
MORGAN NELSON,
Assignees of James M. Thompson.

Wheeling, July 13, 1831. [July 15—w8t.]

WILLIAM LECKY is a candidate for the *SHERIFFALTY* of Allegheny county.

July 8—te

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long, and of any width from 1 to 14 inches, in one minute and ten seconds, or an oak board of the same dimensions in 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Machines may be seen at work in the cities of New Orleans, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and others at the south and east, at Wheeling, Virginia, and at the saw mill of Messrs. Irwin & Herron, in this city.

Persons desiring to purchase will have the certificates of scientific and practical men who have seen it at work, in the different places in which it has been put up, forwarded to them. They give their opinion as to the great value of the invention, state the time they have seen boards dressed by this machine, and describe the quality of the work as compared with that performed by hand labor.

LEONARD CHESTER,
Acting for the Proprietor.

Pittsburgh Hotel, April 19, 1831.

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.

January 21.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

PUBLIC SALES of Groceries, and Furniture every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and of Dry Goods and Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, Jewelry, &c. every evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Liberal advances made on consignments.

April 5—tf.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of *Towne & Gazzam*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to make payment to A. H. Gazzam, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.

JOHN TOWNE.

Mobile, May 15, 1831. [June 3.—tf.]

TARIFF FOUNDRY,

AND

STEAM ENGINE MANUFACTORY,

Fronting on First and Water streets, immediately below the Monongahela Bridge.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have added to their Steam Engine Manufactory AN AIR FOUNDRY, and are now ready to execute all kinds of Castings, with promptness and in the best manner. Grateful for past favors in the Steam Engine business, they respectfully solicit a continuance of them, and pledge the public that no efforts shall be wanting to give satisfaction.

J. F. & E. GREER.

June 28—1y

☞The following papers will insert the above seven times, mark cost at bottom, and send bills to this office.—Greensburgh Gazette, Brownsville Intelligencer. Washington Pa. Reporter, Maysville Eagle, Louisville Focus, Orleans Argus, St. Louis Republican, Kenawha Va. Banner, Cincinnati Gazette.

NEW JUVENILE READER.

THE Infant School Reader; consisting of words of one sound, with 150 Spelling Lessons of words of one syllable; the meanings of which are also well explained by words of one syllable. By W. Ballantine—embellished with numerous wood cuts.—"It needs all we know to make things plain."

N. B.—Teachers and parents are particularly requested to examine the above little work, as it is one so well adapted to the instruction of youth. Just published and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co., Book-sellers, 51 Market street. June 14.—tf.

☞Stage Drivers Wanted.

I WISH TO HIRE SIX PERSONS TO DRIVE STAGE.

NONE need apply but those who can come well recommended for good horse-masters and first rate reinsmen. For such I will pay from $10 to $18 per month. Apply to

GEO. A. DOHRMAN,

April 27—tf. Steubenville, Ohio.

SYLVESTER'S

Lottery & Exchange Office

NEXT DOOR TO THE EXCHANGE, PITTSBURGH.

S. J. SYLVESTER, of New York, has opened an Office as above, for the sale of Lottery Tickets, and transacting all business connected with the Exchange of Notes, Purchasing of Gold, &c. Adventurers in lotteries are requested to make a trial at the new office. They may rely on being served faithfully, punctually, and attentively. The name of Sylvester is well known in connexion with the selling of prizes. There are hundreds of persons in the United States who have been made independent by their purchases from the Sylvesters in Philadelphia and New York Prizes sold at this office will be cashed on favorable terms, or the money may be had at any of the Managers' offices in the Union.

S. J. S. will continue his office in New York; his brother N. Sylvester will attend at Pittsburgh. Orders by mail are solicited, and shall meet with the utmost punctuality. For the information of those remitting, Sylvester begs to state he has special permission to refer to Messrs. Yates & M'Intyre.

☞A semi-monthly paper will be issued from this office containing the drawn numbers of past, and schemes of the ensuing lotteries, a bank note list, counterfeit detecter, and general information. This paper will be sent *gratis* to all who deal with the proprietors.

Exchange buildings, St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

☞The schemes now before the public are unusually splendid. Sylvester will keep tickets in all authorised lotteries, and in great variety. When one or more tickets are ordered, postage *need not be paid*. August 2,—tf.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of JOHN M'DONALD, Esq. late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers; and all persons having claims on the estate, will present them to us for settlement.

By the Will of Mr. M'Donald, the undersigned are fully authorised to sell and convey any part of his estate. We offer for sale several fine FARMS and Tracts of Land in this and the neighboring counties, together with a great variety of LOTS in Birmingham and Allegheny-Town. The titles are unquestionable.

JOSEPH PATTERSON,
STEPHEN COLWELL,
Exrs. of John M'Donald, deceased.

May 31—3mo.

WANTED,

GREENSBURGH BANK PAPER—at 35 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 12, 1830.—tf.

NO CURE, NO PAY!

MR. E. H. HALL respectfully informs the public, that he intends opening a School at No. 60 Front street, to *CURE STAMMERING and other IMPEDIMENTS OF SPEECH.*—Having much experience in the business, he feels confident that he shall be able to please all who place themselves under his instructions: and he assures those who do not receive perfect and complete satisfaction, that they will be charged nothing, and paid all reasonable expenses. Those applying to the above, can receive satisfactory references. June 17—6mo.

This is to certify, that I, the subscriber, of Washington county, Pa. have been afflicted with stammering from my youth, and, after taking instructions from E. H. Hall eight days, I have obtained relief, and feel confident that if proper attention is paid to the rule, it will effect a permanent cure. HUGH M'CANDLESS.

May 10th, 1831.

This is to certify, that I, the subscriber, of Washington county, Pa. have been afflicted with stammering from my youth, and have been under instructions to no avail, before I applied to E. H. Hall, and after being with him 6 days, I have found relief, and think that if proper attention is paid to the rule, it will effect a permanent cure.

JAMES BRIMNER.

May 10th, 1831.

Since I gave the above certificate, I have adhered to the rule strictly, and I do believe that I am perfectly and permanently cured, for I feel no inclination to stammer, nor have I for some time, and I do think if any person will attend to it as they should do, they will get clear of it in a very short time, for I did stammer very much, and now it is all off. JAMES BRIMNER.

June 11, 1831.

Receiving & Forwarding House,

NEW ORLEANS.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.

October 26, 1830—tf.

TO THE PEOPLE OF ALLEGHENY CO.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I offer myself as a candidate for *SHERIFF*, at the ensuing general election; and I shall esteem it an honor, for which I will ever be grateful, if the result shall prove that I have been considered worthy of your favor and support. WM. GRAHAM, JR.

Pittsburgh, May 24—te

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

FANCY LAMPS,

PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu*, *Astral* and *Mantel Lamps*, from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set: together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE*, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

PITTSBURGH & PHILADELPHIA

CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN

HAS REMOVED to No. 102, Wood street, and has furnished his Fashionable Clothing Store with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

☞Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞Work made to order, on the shortest notice.

Sept. 25.—tf.

THE subscriber wishes to rent the large Three Story Brick Dwelling House and Shop, where he now resides, situated in Liberty, between Market and Wood streets.

March 18.—tf. FELIX BRUNOT.

J. C. BUCKLES,

Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.

December 21, 1827—tf.

NOTICE.

P. CONNOLY having taken into partnership in the Dry Goods business, his son, PETER CONNOLY, the business will in future be conducted under the firm of P. CONNOLY & SON. They respectfully inform their customers and the public generally, that they are now opening a handsome assortment of *Foreign and Domestic Goods*, at their stores, No. 71 Market street, south west corner of the Diamond, and on Liberty street, 3 doors from Market street, all of which will be sold, Wholesale or Retail, at the lowest prices.

N. B. All those who know themselves indebted to P. Connely, either by note or book account, would do well to call and settle up, as it is important that he should *close his old accounts*.

August 9—w4t

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—ALL that piece of ground, situated on Market street, between Front and Second streets, formerly owned by Abner Barker, containing in Front on Market street thirty feet, and extending back; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling house, with other back buildings.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Market and Wood streets, formerly occupied as the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, containing in Front on Third street twenty feet, and extending back towards Fourth street eighty-five feet; on which is erected a two story brick building.

Also, Adjoining the above, one other lot, containing twenty feet in front, and extending back eighty-five feet; on which is erected one frame building. Between the two last mentioned buildings an alley will be left for the common use of both.

Also, All that piece of ground situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Second streets, containing in front on Wood street about forty-eight feet, and extending back part sixty and part ninety feet; on which are erected two three story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Charles L. Volz and Willard Leonard.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on the north side of the Diamond, containing in front on the Diamond about thirty-seven feet, and extending back to Jail alley; on which are erected two two story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Ephraim Pentland, Esq. and Mrs. Gormly.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER

January 22, 1830.—tf

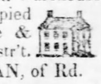
PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son*, a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

January 1, 1830.—tf

FOR RENT, A three story brick warehouse and back buildings, lately occupied by B. Gleadall, next to Schweppe & Horner's, Third street, near Market str't.



Apply to GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.

January 18—tf.

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS.—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns; and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18 1829.—tf.

The American Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise, Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101 Chesnut street. Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't.

Sept. 25—tf *No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction: price from $50 to $125. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice.

Nov. 17—tf. F. A. BEMIS & Co.

We the subscribers have purchased and made use of Shears made by F. A. Bemis & Co., Pittsburgh, and consider them superior to any in use in this section of the country.

JOHN M'DOWELL,
DANIEL HICKMAN.

Bridgeville, September 15, 1830.

The undersigned have purchased and made use of broad and narrow Shearing Machines, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and can recommend them to the public, as superior to any we have before used or seen in operation. R & J. HALL,

Sept. 23. *Manufacturers, near Pittsburgh.*

We the undersigned have in operation a Shearing Machine, and also a set of Blades, made by F. A. Bemis & Co., and feel confident in recommending them to the public, as articles superior in their kind to any we have used or seen in this country. A. & J. MURPHY.

Fleecedale Woollen Manufactory, Sept. 29, 1830.

Pittsburgh Starch Manufactory.

STARCH manufactured at the above establishment, may be had at the store of George Kirkpatrick, No. 8 Diamond Alley, or at either of the following stores—James Park & Co.; Tassey & Church; I. R. Smith & Co.; J. D. Davis, or Gabriel Adams. ALEX. FERGUSON,

June 18.—tf. GEO. KIRKPATRICK.

DOCTOR ROBERT'S

☞*WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.*☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE,

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26—tf.

WANTED,

ONE thousand five hundred and one thousand dollars, on mortgage, well secured on Real Estate in this city. Inquire of

N. HOLMES,

Sept. 17.—tf No. 33 Market street.

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.

Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny Town*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR,

Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

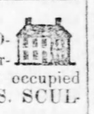
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

FINDLAY & MADEIRA

HAVE REMOVED their Wholesale and Retail Drug Store, to the corner of Front and Market streets. Jan 21—tf

TO BE LET



THAT well finished THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, at the corner of Grant and Second streets, now occupied by Mr. James Gray. Apply to D. S. SCULLY, Esq. or HARMAR DENNY.

ALSO, The Three Story Brick House adjoining, now occupied by J. & D. Moore. Immediate possession to be given. Apply, in the absence of Wm. Croghan, Esq., to D. S. SCULLY, at his office, in the Diamond. April 8—tf

50 BOXES EASTERN CUT TACKS, received on consignment, and for sale at manufacturers' prices, by

COCHRAN & IRWIN,

June 17 Nos. 108 and 110 Second street.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf *Executors.*

LAW NOTICE.

GEORGE SELDEN has removed his office to No. 18 in the Diamond, next door to Alderman Lowrie; where, having no other pursuit to which his attention is directed, he devotes himself exclusively to the profession of the law. Jan 7

CIRCULAR.—The subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have associated together for the purpose of transacting a general FORWARDING AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, under the firm of

LITTLE & HAYS,

and have taken that commodious brick warehouse, Nos. 3 & 5 Market st't, where they are prepared to receive any consignments directed to their care. As they neither have nor intend having any interest or agency in any boats, correspondents may depend on having their goods forwarded without delay, unless otherwise directed.

They will be constantly supplied with a general assortment of *Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles*, which will be furnished at manufacturers' prices.

Orders and Consignments thankfully received and punctually attended to.

WILLIAM LITTLE,
ROBERT S. HAYS.

Pittsburgh, June 10, 1831—tf

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.—James Reynolds, from Geneva, in the state of New York, has opened a BOARDING HOUSE, in the commodious and pleasant brick building, at the corner of Ferry and Fourth streets, where a few genteel Boarders will be accommodated.

July 1—tf

☞*PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK*

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for fall use, in kegs containing 24 lbs., for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. Pittsburgh, Sept. 10.—tf.

NEW ORLEANS and MOBILE PAPER received at this office at 5 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.

November 19, 1830.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. } Pittsburgh.
JAS. ADAMS, JR. & Co. }
HAMILTON STEWART, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required

May 14, 1830.—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms:

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3 in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

DAVY'S CONSOLATIONS.

JUST published, and for sale, by Hogan & Co. Corner of Front and Market streets, CONSOLATIONS IN TRAVEL; or the Last Day's of a Philosopher by Sir *Humphrey Davy*, Bart. late President of the Royal Society. With a sketch of the Author's Life, and Notes, by Jacob Green, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in Jefferson Medical College. Sept. 24.—tf.

AUCTION GOODS.

M. S. MASON & M'DONOUGH,

46 WOOD STREET.

Are now receiving a very extensive and choice assortment of

European, India, and American,

DRY GOODS,

EMBRACING every variety suited to the *Western Trade*; and having been selected with particular care, at the *New York and Philadelphia Auctions*, are offered at wholesale, for cash or approved paper, at a small advance.

Country merchants can always depend on being supplied with the latest style of Importations; and in consequence of one of our firm being now in *Europe*, we are enabled to *import* our *Foreign Goods* at much cheaper rates than usual, and most respectfully solicit an inspection of our stock.

M. S. MASON & M'DONOUGH.

September 3, 1830.

PAPER HANGINGS

THE subscribers having enlarged their *Paper Staining Establishment*, and procured some of the best workmen from the eastward, now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, *at the Philadelphia prices*, a choice assortment of

COMMON, GLAZED AND RAINBOW

PAPERS,

Of the latest patterns, and equal to any heretofore sold in this market; a constant supply of which, in all their varieties, with suitable borders, will be kept on hand.

Also on hand, a large assortment of FRENCH WALL PAPERS and

Velvet Bordering.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

Corner of Wood & Third Streets.

October 10—tf.

THE subscribers have entered into partnership for the purpose of carrying on the Foundry and Steam Engine Business, under the firm of

M'CLURG & PRATT.

They beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that their Foundry is now in complete operation, immediately above the aqueduct, on the Allegheny river, where they are prepared to execute orders for Castings of every description, in the best manner and with the greatest possible punctuality. Their steam mill, for boring, turning, or grinding heavy castings, is also in operation, and shops for making STEAM ENGINES of any required power, and SUGAR MILLS and machinery of every description.

They feel assured that from their knowledge of the business, in all its branches, their attention and punctuality, they will continue to receive a share of public patronage.

ALEX. M'CLURG,
FRANCIS PRATT.

December 7, 1830—1y

COCHRAN & IRWIN have Removed to Nos. 108 and 110 Second street, near Wood street, adjoining Wetmore & Haven's Queensware store, and J. Park's grocery, where they will be constantly supplied with

Writing, Wrapping and Printing Paper;
Broadcloths, Cassinets, and Jeans;
Plaids, Checks, Tickings;
Brown Sheetings and Cotton Yarn;
Also, Cotton and Union Drillings;
Diaper and Table Linen;
Machine Cards, in sets or in pieces, to order;
(Factories supplied on the shortest notice.)
Wood Screws and Tacks, at eastern prices;
Blanchard's cast steel Corn and Grass Scythes;
Thompson's and Nelson's Sickles;
Lamont's Patent Vices;
Plated Ware for Saddlers;
Window Glass and Hollow Glass, all sizes;
White and Red Lead; Nails; Iron;
And a general assort't of *American Manufactures*;
10 hhds. Leaf Tobacco,
40 bales Cotton, prime quality,
20 hhds. Sugar,
50 bbls. Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 2, for sale as above. April 15—tf

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE, &

March 22, 1831.—tf Front street.

120 BARRELS REFINED SUGAR, from the manufactory of N. Goodale, New Orleans, now landing per s. b. Highlander, for sale on consignment, at reduced prices, by COCHRAN & IRWIN, Nos. 108 and 110 Second street, June 17—tf

HUGUS'S ARRACK.—An additional supply of this pure Domestic Liquor has been received from the manufacturer, and is now offered for sale by COCHRAN & IRWIN,

June 28. Nos. 108 and 110 Second street.

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers,

Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 57, Market Street, Pittsburgh

March 14.—tf.